EVENING EDITION

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TOTAL WAR THOUGHT IN NIPPON IS OBJECT OF THRONE AID ORGAN

Committee of I.R.A.A. Completes Drafting of Two Measures Yesterday

PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT

Eradication of All Things Detrimental to Execution of Conflict Is Aim

All trends of thought detrimental to the successful prosecution of the current war will be eradicated, while every possible measure is to be adopted by the authorities to enhance the war feeling against the enemy. These were the chief items adopted by a special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at its session on Friday.

The committee, which had long been studying measures for the firm establishment of total war thought among the nation, completed its final drafting of the investigation report yesterday, which, after the approval of Premier General Hideki Tojo in the capacity of the president of the Association, which post he concurrently holds, was immediately submitted to the Government for consideration on the same day, it is reported.

Divided Into Two

Those measures included in the report, according to local vernaculars, are largely divisible into two categories; (1) means for the establishment of a firm thought as regards the current war among the masses, and (2) how to eradicate various ideologies standing in the way of the solid understanding of war aims.

Of the means for establishing a firm thought of the war among the nation, the committee is said to have decided on the realization of the following measures:

1. Driving home the aims of the war in the minds of the people at large.
2. Actualities of the war to be minutely reported to the whole nation.
3. Details about air defense to be studied and practised among the nation with stress laid on the likelihood of enemy air raids.
4. War feeling against America and Britain to be further enhanced among the nation, etc.

As to the means for eradication of obstructing thoughts in the way of the full devotion of efforts to war activities among the nation, the following are reported to be the chief points stressed in the committee's report:

Abolish Freemasonry

1. Freemasonry and similar organizations to be prohibited. Such organs as the now extinct Rotary Club will be abolished, while all things tinted with Judaism and Anglo-Saxonism will not be allowed to exist.
2. Any move inclined toward the estrangement among Nippon, Germany and Italy to be eradicated.
3. All possible measures to be taken to enhance the military relief activity among the nation.
4. Importance of time and its strict observance to be upheld among civilians.
5. Use of enemy languages to be discouraged among the nation.
6. Method of walking of people to be adequately regulated to enhance the health of the nation and as the basis for their united action in all movements mental and physical.

ROOSEVELT'S BILL SHELVED

Dealt With Suspension of Laws Barring War Operations

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The Revenue Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States decided to shelve the bill for giving the President authority to suspend the Tariff Law and other laws concerning the entrance and outgoing of materials and people to and from the United States.

President Franklin Roosevelt demanded, in his special message, extensive authority for suspending the operation of the Tariff Law and other laws which he said were obstacling the execution of the war. But finding that it is impossible to have the bill fully examined by both Houses before the closing of the present Congress session on December 31, the Revenue Committee decided to shelve it.

Annam King Honors Minister Uchiyama With Highest Award

Domei

SAIGON, December 11.—King Bao Dai of Annam presented the highest award of his Kingdom, the Grand Cordon of Dragon d'Annam, today to Iwataro Uchiyama, Nippon Minister to French Indo-China, for promoting friendly relations between Nippon and Annam. Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, forwarded the medal to Minister Uchiyama at the official residence of the Governor-General here at 11 a.m. today.

PACIFICATION DRIVE GETS HUGE RESULTS

Fifth Movement Scores Biggest Achievement as First War Anniversary Ends

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

PEKING, December 11.—Scoring its maximum achievement as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia arrived, the Fifth Pacification Movement in North China which was started on October 8 came to a successful end yesterday.

This national campaign is expected to be resumed on the ground laid so far to concentrate the total power of the two nations of Nippon and China for the construction of North China.

The Fifth Pacification Campaign achieved results more than the other four movements. Nippon residents numbering some 450,000 in North China, too, took part in the movement to lay the foundation for the Imperial Rule aid structure in North China.

So marvellous was the achievements in the course of the enforcement of the campaign that the Chungking regime was obliged to touch upon the North China pacification movement in its official announcement issued recently.

Extraordinary enthusiasm was also shown by the Chinese side toward the peace maintenance movement. The North China Political Council headed by Wang I-tung and its 35,700 chapters scattered all over North China and the Hsin Min Society with a membership of 8,975,800 played a central role in the movement.

Particularly prominent was the role played by the Hsin Min Society. It started an active movement to drive home the meaning of the pacification campaign in North China and established its guiding authority over its outer bodies; namely, religious and educational organizations with a total membership of 1,390,000.

The society also organized the North China youth organizations, succeeded in establishing its publicity nets, established a structure for economic blockade against the Chinese Communists, a structure for savings movement and also a structure for labor mobilization. Medical facilities were also enlarged by the society.

It is no exaggeration to say that the goal of the movement was attained by the total power of the two nations.

In the future, in view of the achievements thus far scored and to meet the need of the situation, the policy of the movement will be established for the attainment of the objectives of the expansion of productivity, the strengthening of military relief movements and the furtherance of Nippon-China cooperation.

CHINESE GRATEFUL TO TOJO

Merchants in Hongkong Send Telegram to Premier

Domei

HONGKONG, December 11.—Chinese merchants here today held a mass meeting for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. After the meeting, they sent a telegram of gratitude to Premier General Hideki Tojo.

The telegram read:

"Taking advantage of a mass meeting in celebration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we Chinese merchants in Hongkong hereby express our profound gratitude to you in appreciation of hardships experienced by Nippon soldiers in the current war and kindness extended to us.

"We hereby pledge that we will hereafter cooperate spiritually and materially with Nippon for the consummation of the war."

TABARCA OCCUPIED BY AXIS VANGUARDS AS ENEMY RETREATS

Result Attained as Units Take Tebourba, Djedeida, Matruh In Tunisia Push

37 TANKS ARE DESTROYED

2 Foe Transports Totaling 25,000 Tons Sunk in Algiers Port by Air Force

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, December 11.—German authorities announced today that the vanguards of the Axis forces in the Tunisian front pressed the retreating enemy westward and after occupying Tebourba, Djedeida and Matruh, finally took Tabarca, 96 kilometers east of Tebourba, near the frontier, it was reported from Berlin yesterday.

2 Transports Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—The results of the battles fought in the Tunisian front yesterday and today are reported from the front lines as follows:

The Axis forces that occupied Tebourba are still pressing the enemies southwestward, and in yesterday's battle smashed 37 enemy tanks and also heavily attacked the enemy artillery position.

The Axis air forces obtained great results by bombing the enemy supply routes. In attacking a group of enemy transports in the port of Algiers, they sank two transports, totaling 25,000 tons.

The skies of the Tunisian front are absolutely controlled by the Axis air units.

33 Tanks Blasted

Domei

ROME, December 11.—Combined Italian and German formations yesterday destroyed 33 enemy tanks during fighting in the Tunisian sector, the High Command announced today.

During the engagements enemy scouting cars, anti-tank guns and vehicles were also destroyed.

Meantime, Axis air units attacked enemy positions and set fire to tanks as well as transportation and communication lines.

On the Cyrenaican front, eight enemy machines were brought down by German fighters and an additional machine was shot down by Axis anti-aircraft fire.

8 Foe Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—On the African front, the Cyrenaica sector saw eight enemy planes shot down by German fighter planes, the German High Command announced today, and one German plane is missing as the result of the combat.

In the Tunisian sector, the Italo-German forces penetrated an enemy position and smashed 37 enemy tanks and other weapons. Meantime, Bourne Harbor was subjected to a serious nocturnal Germany bombing.

In 10 days, from December 1 to 10, the communique said the Italo-German forces downed 191 enemy planes inclusive of 112 shot down in the Mediterranean area.

Foe Trapped in Valley

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 11.—Despite continued bad weather in the Tunisian front, Axis land and air forces are constantly attacking the enemy, and according to a report from Tangier the annihilation of the enemy forces that have been encircled in the Mejerda valley has become a question of time. Because of this development, the enemy forces in the Tebourba district have become unable to take any positive action.

Meanwhile, the enemy is attempting to open offensive operations in order to improve their position by securing reinforcements. However, as the German and Italian air forces are constantly threatening their supply routes and causing them serious damages, the enemies are unable to send strong reinforcements and are facing imminent defeat.

Though the British side is reporting that in the Cyrenaica front, the British Eighth Army has commenced a large-scale attack against the Axis forces under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at El Ageira, there has developed at present no land battle,

(Continued on Page 2)

Argentine Colonel Sees Setbacks For America at Hands of Japanese

Army Officer Says Americans Cannot Even Comprehend Spirit of Patriotism and Sacrifice Which Motivates Japanese Fighting Forces

Patriotism as manifested by the Japanese on land, sea and in air battles since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is beyond the comprehension of the Americans, declared Colonel Gomez of the Argentine Army, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Buenos Aires published on Thursday, states Domei.

In the face of such patriotism, the Americans will continue to suffer defeats regardless of their desperate attempts to retrieve their lost prestige, Colonel Gomez said.

Asserting that Japanese patriotism is intense, Colonel Gomez said making the supreme sacrifice for the sake of his country is for the Japanese a sublime virtue and the world has been shown time and again since the amazing achievements at Pearl Harbor that every Japanese is ready to sacrifice his life for His Majesty the Emperor.

This deep feeling, he continued, the Americans as a nation lack and as an individual cannot even hope to understand.

Why the Japanese Navy braved the waters of Guadalcanal knowing fully well that the United States Navy was waiting there can only be understood when one takes into account the intense patriotism of the Japanese, Colonel Gomez pointed out.

Japanese strategy, Colonel Gomez continued, is concerned only with one thing, namely complete destruction of the enemy irrespective of the sacrifice it may demand of its own forces.

The more ships the Americans build, the greater will be their losses since these ships will certainly fall victims to Japanese strategy, the Colonel declared. He added that the battles of the Solomons were simply battles between the lost pride of the Americans and the sublime patriotism of the Japanese.

When these factors are taken into consideration the results of the battles are not at all surprising, Colonel Gomez said. And all future battles between the Japanese and Americans will end with the same disastrous results for the United States, he said.

The current World War is a total war between the Axis and anti-Axis camps and the struggle between the

(Continued on Page 2)

TUBERCULOSIS CURE PUSHED BY MINISTRY

Welfare Authorities Sets Aside Over ¥103-Million to Fight Disease Next Year

The campaign for the annihilation of tuberculosis will be intensified next year, with the budget of ¥103,600,000 having been prepared by the Welfare Ministry, reports the Asahi. The expenditure is three times as large as the average budget of previous years.

The campaign is aimed primarily at curing young tubercular patients for the purpose of making them healthy enough to engage in the ammunition industry.

Salient features of the plan are the increase of beds for tubercular patients, purchase of training camps for light cases, increase of sanatoriums and the training of young men in general.

As for the increase of beds, the Welfare Ministry will grant the Nippon Clinical Association a subsidy of ¥10,000,000 to purchase sanatoriums within the country, which total 73 and which have so far been under the management of the prefecture, city or town. According to the tentative plans, 80,000 beds will be newly furnished in these sanatoriums in addition to the existing 20,000 beds.

Meanwhile, a sum of ¥30,000,000 will be prepared for the purchase of 1,394 existing training camps where 700,000 youths suffering from light cases of tuberculosis will have physical training courses of two months during 1943.

Simultaneously with the remedy of patients, the Ministry will carry out exhaustive training of young people to prevent them from falling ill. For this purpose, the Ministry will establish two new systems for an exhaustive examination of women's physical strength and for the examination of men's athletic abilities.

17 WASEDA PROFESSORS TO RETIRE FROM SCHOOL

To End Teaching March Next Year as Age Limit Will Be Reached

In accordance with the age-limit system adopted at a meeting of directors held in the spring of 1938, 17 professors will retire from Waseda University in March of next year, it is reported.

Among the retiring professors are Dr. Chota Ito, authority on architecture, Masasada Shiozawa, Dean of the Department of Politics and Economics, Senkichiro Katsumata, Dean of the Higher Normal School, who held the professorship for the past 48 long years, and, Kazutaka Nagai better known as 'Guardian of the University.'

At the instance of President Tanaka of the University, a grand farewell meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel on Friday at 4 p.m.

SCULPTORS TO SHOW WORKS ON LEADERS

Images of Model Nipponese to Be Exhibited by More Than 750 Artists

An exhibition of sculptures of historic figures of Nippon will be held at the Prefectural Art Museum in Uyeno Park next May under the sponsorship of the All Nippon Sculptors' League, states the Nichi Nichi.

The exposition will be featured with the images of prominent figures, who adorn the 2,600-year history of this country such as loyal subjects, heroes in the war and patriotic women.

Many sculptures of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia will be produced at the exhibition. Those sculptural works, will be donated to the authorities after the display.

It is expected that more than 750 sculptors belonging to 19 sculptural and artistic associations will produce their elaborate work for the exhibition.

Explaining the motive of the undertaking, Seibo Kitamura, a member of the Art Academy, stated:

"The exhibition will be held from May 15 next year to the end of the month at the Prefectural Art Museum at Uyeno. The event has been motivated by the ardent desire of all sculptors, who wish to contribute something they can to the State. The images to be produced are those reproducing the figures of loyal subjects, distinguished statesmen and honorable women in the long history of this country as well as the 'Warrior Gods' who have laid down their lives for the nation in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia."

Meanwhile, Mr. Kitamura will produce three images of Tokimune Hojo, chancellor of the Hojo Shogunate, who annihilated the Mongolian expeditionary forces to Nippon at the time of the famous Mongol Invasion, Lieutenant-Colonel Tachibana, hero of the Russo-Japanese War, and Kiyomaro Wake, Nippon's foremost patriot and loyalist of the Heian period.

PORTUGAL SIGNS PACT

Makes Economic Agreement With Britain to Exchange Materials

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 11.—An economic agreement was concluded between Portugal and Britain, it was announced today by the British Ministry of Economic War, according to a report received here.

The alleged agreement, the report explained prescribes that Britain will make shipment of raw materials, especially coal to Portugal and the latter country will export in exchange foodstuffs and some products of the Portuguese colonies.

GERMAN-ITALO UNITS DESTROY 191 PLANES FROM DEC. 1 TO 10

Hungarian Forces Aid in Routing All Russian Offensives in Eastern Front

REDS LOSE 1,236 TANKS

Axis Increase Pressure on Isolated Soviets; Moscow Radio Admits Winter Plans Failing

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—The Italo-German forces, in 10 days from December 1 to 10, downed 191 enemy planes, of which 112 were lost in the Mediterranean area, the German High Command announced at noon today in its communique covering the main developments of the latest war situation. The announcement said:

"The southern sector of the Eastern Front saw continued war activities. In the northern sector of the Terek River, an enemy unit was given an annihilative blow.

"Both in the north of Stalingrad and around the bend of the Don River, all enemy counter-offensives were repulsed. The Italian forces in the same sectors, following daring scout operations, captured many war prisoners and war trophies, while the Hungarians routed enemy contingents.

"The German-Rumanian combined air forces operating between the Don and Volga rivers effectively covered the movement of their ground forces. Fighter formations of the same forces shot down 24 enemy planes. Relentless raids were carried out on concentrations of enemy forces along the middle stretches of the Don River by German-Rumanian bomber units.

"In the Central section of the Eastern Front, Reich infantry and tank units encircled an enemy storm unit. All enemy reinforcement sent to their rescue were pushed back.

"In the southwestern sector of Kalinin and in the northern neighborhood of Lake Ilmen, persistent enemy counter-offensives were repulsed.

Soviets Lose 1,236 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—During 10 days ending December 10, the German forces on the Eastern front either destroyed or captured 1,161 Soviet tanks, it was announced by the German High Command.

The announcement also revealed that in the battle fought yesterday in the sector south of Stalingrad 75 Soviet tanks were demolished by the German forces.

Admits Soviets' Reverses

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—All encounters on the Eastern Front today were of a discouraging nature to the Soviets. A Moscow report to hand acknowledges the validity of other reports indicating the wholesale reverses of the Soviet troops.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, it is reported, one Soviet brigade together with a few infantry regiments today fiercely attacked the German position in a sector northwest of Rjev. The attackers succeeded in penetrating the position at one point. Then came a powerful German unit from behind the Soviets with the result that all of the Soviet troops were completely encircled by the Germans. The Germans to date have blasted 18 enemy tanks.

The Germans in Ropetz, west of Rjev, started with renewed vigor after being reinforced. The offensive was at first resented by the Soviets, who, however, were finally forced to retreat into a nearby forest. The Germans pursued the fleeing Soviets, and a pincer operation against the enemy remnants is being staged.

Reich Push Progressing

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 11.—In the central sector of the Eastern Front, German offensive operations are progressing satisfactorily and the pressure upon the isolated Soviet forces is rapidly increasing, according to a German report transmitted by Transocean from Berlin.

Also in the area between the Don and Volga Rivers, the German operation is gaining satisfactory results, and the strong Soviet attack made under the cover of tank units was repulsed in a short time, it is reported by Havas. In this sector, German forces smashed 104

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Crown Prince Offered Fighter Plane Models By Japan Air Society

Models of the new fighting planes of the Imperial Army and Navy were presented to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince on Friday by Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, Vice-President of the Japan Aeronautical Association, through the Imperial Household Department, reports Domei. These miniature planes had for some time been under construction by the Japan Aeronautical Association under the supervision of Army and Navy authorities to be presented to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince in commemoration of the Third Aviation Day, September 20, this year, which was observed for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

MESSAGES ARE SENT TO WANG AND CHIANG

Chinese in Burma Laud Nanking President, Rebuke Chungking Head

Domei

RANGOON, December 11.—At the mass meeting of Chinese residents in Burma held on Wednesday in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, a resolution was passed to dispatch a congratulatory telegraphic message to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking, and a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asking for the reconsideration of his atttitude in the war.

The mass meeting also passed a resolution stressing the Chinese residents' wholehearted cooperation with Nippon.

The message sent to President Wang Ching-wei today reads:

"As a wise leader of the Chinese nation, Your Excellency is doing the utmost to reconstruct China and to promote the welfare of the people in close cooperation with friendly nations.

"The influence of your able administration is extending even to Chinese immigrants far in the South Seas regions. You are indeed a savior of the Chinese nation. We earnestly congratulate you on your good health and the welfare of China."

The telegram to Chiang reads:

"It is already five years since hostilities started between Nippon and Chungking and the Chinese masses are suffering from the welter of war.

"You should realize the war that is being conducted by Nippon is for safeguarding Asia from Anglo-American invasion.

"This is no time for internal strife among the Asiatics, and thus you should listen to the sincere advice of Nippon, so that there may be no room for Anglo-American activities for the aggression of East Asia.

"The true welfare of the people and the nation will materialize only through friendship between Nippon and China."

CHILEAN HOME MINISTER CONFERS WITH BRAZILIANS

Morales Sees Rio de Janeiro Leaders on Chile's New Foreign Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales, on his way to Washington, is conferring with the Brazilian Government reportedly in connection with his Government's new foreign policy.

On the other hand, in view of the United States Government's tenacious demand, the Chilean Senate re-examined the Government's foreign policy at its meeting held in camera today, it is reported here.

According to a Washington dispatch, a member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies now staying in Washington stated in an interview with American newspapermen that the Chilean Government might carry out its new foreign policy more earlier than expected.

However, in view of the Chilean President's recent declaration of maintaining the neutrality policy, there will be no change in the foreign policy of the Government until the receipt by the home government of Home Minister Morales' report on his scheduled conference with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other leaders of the United States, it was observed here.

ALL TEHERAN TENSE AS CITY ENVELOPED IN GRAVE FOOD RIOT

British Break Promise to Invade Capitol; Place Machine Guns, Ready to Fire

CITIZENS PLUNDER SHOPS

Shout 'Give Us Bread'; Shortage Because Traffic Used Only For Military Purpose

A large-scale anti-British demonstration was carried out in Teheran on December 9 and the markets and shops managed by Britons were attacked by the enraged masses, reports the Asahi quoting a dispatch from Zurich.

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—The food shortage in Iran has reached an alarming stage, as since the unlawful invasion by the British forces all railway and other transportation facilities have been entirely mobilized for military purposes, and only a small quantity of foodstuff had been brought from India at the time of the British entrance, according to the British-Iranian agreement.

This condition has finally broken out in a rioting at Teheran on December 9. The citizens of the city plundered stores, shouting "Give Us Bread!" Assembling before the Parliament building, the masses demanded the Government that sold Iran to Britain should be destroyed.

The troop and police forces that attempted to suppress the rioting have arrested a large number of citizens, but the rioting still continued.

The Government declared martial law, and at the same time the Premier issued a notice that within 48 hours the food question would be solved. Also the food department urged the people through radio to cooperate in preventing hoarding.

The public antipathy against the present Government has risen to such an extreme point that the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers are unable to go out of their residence. It is also reported that the Parliamentary members were attacked by the angry public.

One battalion of British troops entered the city of Teheran in violation of the British-Iranian agreement, under the pretext of protecting oil fields and other British interests. There is circulated a report that the British troops entered the city because of the necessity of protecting the Premier and Cabinet Ministers. No conflict has yet developed between the British troops and the people because the British soldiers have not gone out of their barracks in the city.

Despite optimistic reports given by Reuters, the situation is believed quite serious as the British troops in Teheran have machine-guns set up around their barracks, and also have dug trenches around, ready to open fire.

Enemy Makes Agreement

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—In view of the recent outbreak of a food riot in Teheran, the two Govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

INDO-CHINESE ART WORK SELECTED FOR TOKYO SHOW

Works of Art to Reach Here by End of February for April Exhibit

Domei

SAIGON, December 11.—A final selection of the works of art to be exhibited in Tokyo in April of next year was held this morning at the Saigon Normal School, with Noboru Ogata, Japanese Consul-General at Hanoi, M. Boissanger, the director of the Foreign Relations Department, and ten or more artists as judges.

As a result, 51 paintings, five lacquer paintings, and nine sculptures by French and Annamite artists, all excellent masterpieces of typical Indo-Chinese artwork, were selected.

These, together with 40 to 50 works of art by French Indo-Chinese students which will be selected shortly, will be shipped to Tokyo to reach here by the end of February.

It was also learned that a number of artists here will leave shortly for Japan at the invitation of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, or the Society for International Cultural Relations in Japan.

HAPPINESS ASSURED FOR ALL MALAYANS

Fall of Singapore Marks Birth Of New Malaya With British Influence Ousted

By AN INDIAN CITIZEN

SHONAN CITY, December 8.—On December 8, 1941, the news was flashed across the Malayan Peninsula and all over the world, that Nippon declared war on the United States and the British Empire to free East Asia from the capitalistic influences of the Anglo-Saxon. Immediately the Imperial Nippon Forces successfully carried out landings at Kota Bharu, Singora and Patani on the Malay Peninsula. Nippon also put into execution an elaborate plan of attacking simultaneously, on a scattered front, all the strongholds of the Allies.

It marks the birth of a new Malaya—a Malaya, where there will be equality for all and amity among all Asiatic nations. The Malayan campaign was a glittering triumph from the very outset. Costly aerodromes which had taken months of labor to construct in northern Malaya were systematically blasted until they were put out of commission as bases of defense. Nothing was left to chance. The British with the mixed troops at their command were demoralized. Every attempt the British made to organize new lines of defense was relentlessly torn asunder, until the retreating forces had all been driven like rats into their last funky hole—Singapore. One week was all that the Nipponese Forces needed to reduce one of the greatest strongholds ever built East of Suez.

Shock to Allies

The fall of Singapore after only two months of fighting in Malaya, came as a profound shock to the Allies. The universal reaction, however, was one of amazement at the achievement of the Japanese Forces. To them the success of these eastern fighters in subduing the Gibraltar of the East was nothing short of a miracle. The British propagandists had so often and so loudly proclaimed to the world at large of the invincibility of Singapore that even with the sweeping victories of the Nipponese in their progress through the Peninsula before them the people here had thought that it would take a long time for Singapore to be captured. But no one doubted the authenticity of the news. Nippon had never yet made a false claim about her achievements in the war. On the other hand, the British, they knew from experience always attempted to belittle their reverses and often made claims of imaginary success. By her military prowess, Nippon has demonstrated in a most remarkable manner the subtlety and versatility of the eastern mind in the conduct of modern war. She has rekindled in the Asiatic a new spirit of freedom and created in the Anglo-Saxon a new respect for the East. This is all to the general good of mankind.

The fall of Singapore had definitely decided the history of the world. It signifies the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—the heroic project of the Yamato race—and, at the same time, the complete collapse of the British Empire. The complete retreat of Britain—now in a death struggle with the Axis Powers—from Greater East Asia and the loss of the "treasure vault" of India, as well as Australia, indicate that the general collapse of the British Empire has at last begun.

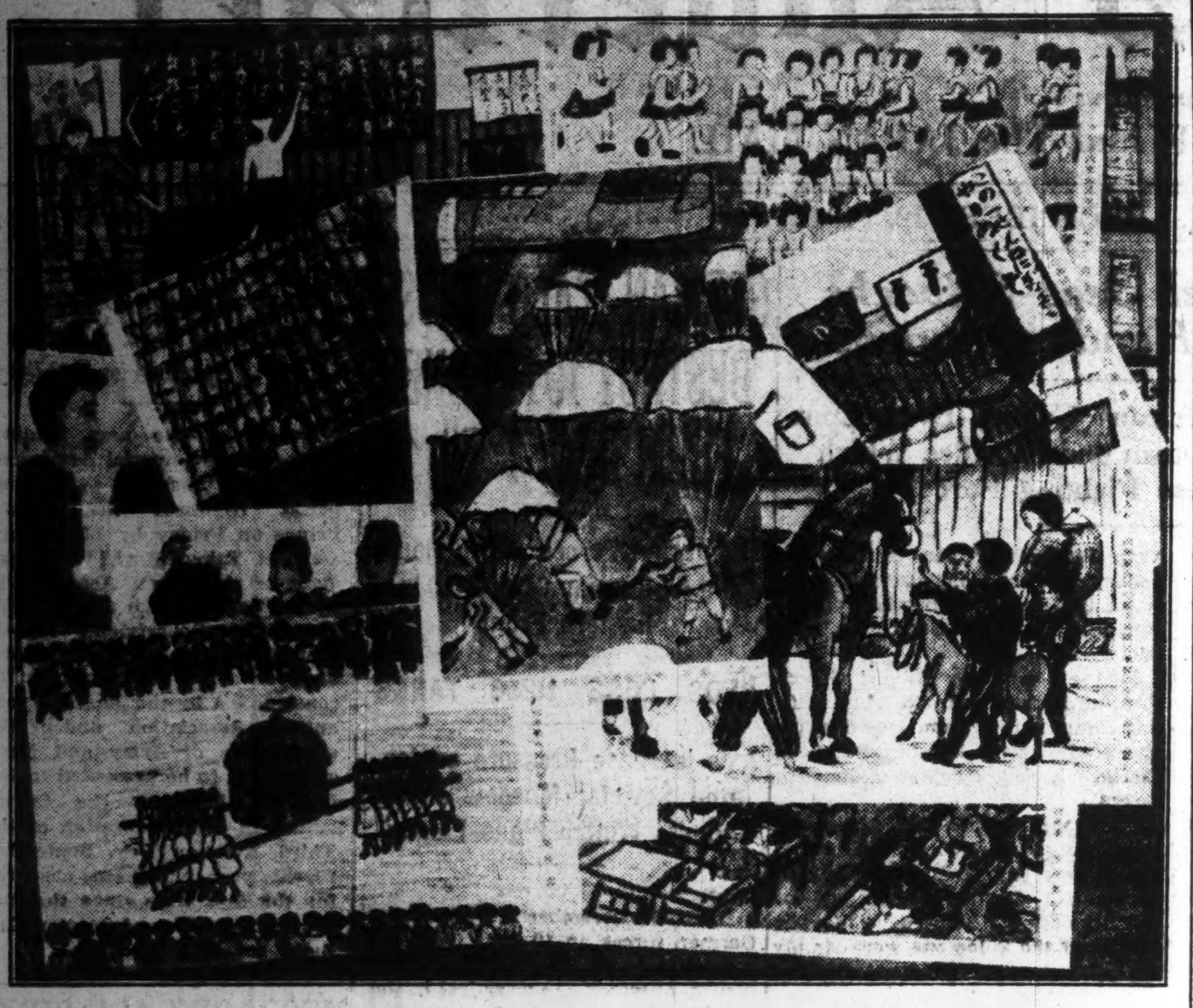
The fall of Singapore in conjunction with the loss of Hongkong in the initial stage of war signifies the total retreat of aggressive British influence from East Asia. The dismay and discomfiture of the British can be well imagined. It is a glaring fact that England, for all the past century and longer, has been extending her tentacles of aggression and exploitation to continental China from the southwestern Pacific with Singapore as the base of her imperialism.

In Malaya the rule was of Britain by Britain for the exclusive benefit of Britain. The people's ambitions were limited, though their wants were not a few. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the high-power British propaganda boasted Singapore as the most impregnable fortress in the world. The British even succeeded in deceiving themselves. Nippon was not to be denied the fruits of her labor and her forces, rising the call like one man, launched what was to prove her last big battle on Malayan soil. Her gallant forces met with great resistance, but they persisted undaunted until all fight had been beaten out of the proud British forces.

Now Important Partner

Malai is now an important partner in the commonwealth of nations of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The New Order in East Asia means its reconstruction through cooperation, goodwill and friendship as a result of self-development in freedom. The New Order is for everybody, whether noble or humble, rich or poor, strong or weak. Thus today heralds a new era for Malai—an era in which men and women will not be the slaves of systems and of false preachings. Nothing will assure peace, happiness and contentment but justice and fair dealing and Malai is assured of a full measure of both from Nippon.

Post Cards for the Imperial Soldiers



The Communications Museum has been recruiting various products of the first grade pupils of national schools throughout Nippon in order to cheer up the fighting services to show that every one behind the home front is solidly backing them. Shown above are some of the cute drawings submitted by the pupils for dispatch to the various fronts.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 12

ASAHI—War of Greater East Asia and Defense of Rear

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Failure of Counter-Offensives and Next Step

NICHI NICHI—America's Wartime Production and Bureaucracy

War of Greater East Asia and Defense of Rear

ASAHI—With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China expressed enthusiastic support of Nippon's cause, and President Wang Ching-wei declared that China would go through thick and thin with Nippon, seeking the restoration of China in the liberation of all the Asiatic races. In accordance with this conviction, Nippon is taking the brunt of the war while China is attending to the rear. In order that China may discharge its duty of rear defense, it is essential that the structure of the National Government should be strengthened and that our country should give every aid to it toward that end. Thus such has been the basic policy of Nippon toward China.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has been created to deal with the China Affair on a world war basis in view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia was an extension of the China Affair. It is the mission of this Ministry to assure the general mobilization of manpower and material resources throughout the Greater East Asia sphere for the expansion of productivity in Nippon and thus to have the various peoples of the sphere share the task of rear defense, thereby establishing a system geared for certain victory.

Complete enforcement of the policy of building while fighting forms the keynote of the work of the Greater East Asia Ministry and with the establishment of this new machinery, Japanese administration in China has undergone an epochal change. To turn the various small political, economic and ideological blocs that existed in China into great continental organizations was an urgent necessity and one of the important tasks of the new structure for aiding the development of the national Government.

Since, however, the Imperial Army is still continuing warfare against the Chungking regime and as all available facilities are being concentrated on the prosecution of war, it is inevitable that various restrictions should still be imposed on political and economic activities.

On the part of the National Government, it is conducting a new national movement aimed at sharing the task of rear defense with enthusiasm and zeal and Chief Executive Wang Ching-wei is taking personal charge in inciting the people of China to unite for endurance and go forward with courage for the restoration of China and defense of East Asia.

Chungking now is making frenzied efforts to prepare the way for United States offensives since the latter's plans for counter-offensives in the South Pacific area have been frustrated. How severely our air force is pounding Chungking and the land forces driving against Chungking troops has been made clear in a recent statement of the authorities of the Expeditionary Army. The second year of the War of Greater East Asia is a phase of destruction for the United States and Britain but at the same time it must spell destruction for Chungking also.

Failure of Counter-Offensives and Next Step

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The campaign in the Solomons area and the invasion of North Africa must have been plans of great magnitude in scale for the United States and Britain. All the anti-Axis radio stations and newspapers beat the drums of "Allied offensive" and prophesied a miracle for 1943. But the propaganda of exaggeration for which they are famous has again been placed on the dissecting table of sober reality.

In the words of the New York Herald-Tribune editorial for December 6, bad news is apt to follow good news. Now, it is a most interesting phenomenon that such a psychology of resignation should have been born among the self-conceited American people. According to the same editorial in the New York Herald-Tribune, (1) the so-called large-scale counter-offensive of the Soviets is progressing very slowly and has so far failed to deal a decisive blow to the Germans; (2) the war in the Southwestern Pacific is in no better state and it is not proving as easy as people think; (3) it has become clear that the North African campaign is far more difficult than it was thought a few days ago, for it appears that the greater part of the Anglo-American shipping for landing operations was sunk by enemy submarines that had been mobilized on a large scale for the purpose; (4) until a few days ago the people believed that air power was held by the Anglo-U.S. Powers but the Germans have secured it by obtaining reinforcements from Sardinia and Syria.

It had long ago been predicted that when the United States and Britain are defeated in battle royal they are likely to resort to barbaric warfare regardless of the means employed. This tendency will probably become more and more glaring with the progress of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia.

America's Wartime Production And Bureaucracy

NICHI NICHI—Attempts to effect reorganization of the American wartime production structure have of late been reported in the United States. Despite the fact that Roosevelt is making frantic efforts to achieve increased munitions production by making general mobilization of enormous industrial power, the production efficiency such as the Government had expected has not so far been attained. Far from attaining increased production efficiency, as one cause of this failure, the bureaucracy of the Government who control wartime production is being severely taken to task.

As was seen in the choice and appointment of Donald Nelson to the post of Chief of the Wartime Production Bureau, Roosevelt indicated rather notable decision in the appointment of such civilian industrialists to Government posts, thus enlisting their cooperation in operation of the Government's wartime production control machinery. Roosevelt, on his part, in taking such steps, probably expected much of the experience and ability of such civilian experts, and yet he could not prevent the bureaucratization of the wartime production machinery which is under the control of the Government and the consequent deterioration of production efficiency.

Roosevelt no doubt, with "Efficiency First" kept in his mind, must have sought to achieve smooth operation of the production machinery. Judging from the national conditions of the United States, this apparently was not thought so difficult. But the flooding of Government officials and the excessive importance attached to the control work in utter disregard of the actual conditions have made America, the enemy, eventually to lament and bewail the rampancy of the bureaucracy.

However, by this single fact alone we cannot slight the absolute volume of increased munitions production to be achieved by the United States. At the same time we deem it imperative on our part to renew our recognition of the fact that bureaucratism which ignores the actual conditions existing in various branches of industry makes a serious impediment to prosecution of the war.

BA MAUNG TELLS INDIA TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

December 8 Marks Day of Liberation, Says Burmese Leader in Radio Speech

Domei

RANGOON, December 11.—December 8, 1941, the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia signified the liberation of both Burma and India from Anglo-American influence and re-established a new Asia for the Asiatics, declared Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, in his initial radio speech to India from Rangoon, on the night of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the current war.

Needless to say, the enhancement of Burma owes a great deal to India for it greatly has been influenced by the culture of India, Dr. Maung indicated, adding a golden opportunity has arrived for Burma and India to work and strive together toward their ultimate aims.

Although Burma has suffered many wilful acts of America and Britain, as India and other Asiatic countries have, it patiently waited for the right day which has finally arrived, the Burmese leader said.

As thousands of Burma's youths are readily assisting the Japanese Forces, India too, must work in close cooperation with the liberated countries of Asia to reconsruct a Greater East Asia, concluded Dr. Maung.

Japanese Teachers Assigned

SHANGHAI—Eighty-five Japanese teachers, who recently arrived here at the invitation of the National Government of China to teach the Japanese language, have been assigned to various Chinese schools.

JAPAN MOTHERHOOD IMPRESSES CHINESE

Student Here From Peking With Niece to Study, Prompted by Japanese Professor

Deeply impressed by the character of the Japanese people in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, a young Chinese student recently arrived here from Peking with his 16 year-old niece with a particular determination to study the "motherhood" that has reared the true spirit of Nippon.

He is Ko Sung-ling, 27, who while studying under Professor Jiro Hosoi at the Fu-jen University, Peking, was moved by the professor's act of kindness in granting an interned enemy national's request for koto or Japanese harp strings.

After his graduation Mr. Ko became an assistant to Professor Hosoi which afforded him a greater insight into the spirit of Nippon as well as to stimulate his curiosity about the motherhood of Japan. This curiosity finally brought the young student to Nippon.

Immediately on his arrival in Tokyo, Mr. Ko provided his niece with instructors in the Japanese language, flower arrangement, tea cult as well as homemaking, while seeking to establish himself in an appropriate school.

Interviewed by a Domei reporter at his temporary residence at Suishogakuryo, Yamabuki-cho, Ushigome-ku, Mr. Ko stated, "I was greatly impressed by the chivalrous spirit of Professor Hosoi and arrived at the conviction that the real form of Oriental morality lies with the Japanese people.

"Believing that the only way to elevate our country is to embody in China the spirit of Nippon's motherhood which has reared Professor Hosoi, I have come to Nippon for that specific purpose."

German-Italo Units Destroy 191 Planes From Dec. 1 to 10

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet tanks within the last two days.

The port of Archangels, the Northern Gate of the Soviet, is already frozen, it is reported by Transocean from Stockholm, and it is also reported by Leningrad broadcast that the vast area of the Arctic Ocean is also entirely frozen.

RED CROSS GETS DONATION

Professor Kruetzer Gives ¥1,000 to Society Here

Professor Leonid Kruetzer, famed pianist, donated a sum of ¥1,000 to the Nippon Red Cross Society on Friday.

Accompanied by Count Takatoshi Kyogoku, committeeman of the Cabinet, Professor Kruetzer visited the Nippon Red Cross Society in Shiba-ku at 3 p.m. yesterday where he offered the donation to Prince Tadashige Shimazu, president of the Society. Prince Shimazu was moved by the musician's goodwill and readily accepted the contribution.

Kansai Notes

Music-lovers in the Kansai will be glad to learn that the Nippon Symphony Orchestra will give its winter performance at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka for four evenings, from December 18 till the 21.

The orchestra will again be under the baton of Prof. Joseph Rosenstock with Miss Sonoko Inouye and Motonari Iguchi as the soloists in the piano concertos. There will be two programs, one for the first two evenings and the other for the third and fourth performances, and the pieces are varied and attractive.

The curtain rises at 7 p.m. each evening and the admission fees are ¥5 and ¥3.50.

The program is as follows:

December 18 and 19

Rimsky-Korsakow ....
Scheherazade Symphony Suite Op. 35

Beethoven
Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major ("Emperor") Op. 73
Piano soloist: Motonari Iguchi

Borodin ....
Prince Igor—Dance of Polovetzki Maidens

December 20 and 21

Beethoven........Egmont Overture Op. 84

Liszt......Piano Concerto in E Flat Major
Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye

Tschaikowsky ....
Symphony No. 6 in B Minor ("Pathetique")

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church on the third Advent Sunday, December 13, at 10 a.m. with the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig preaching and also a children's service at 9:30 a.m. In the afternoon from 4 o'clock, a special service of Christmas music will take place.

In its first game of the season staged on the Recreation Ground on Wednesday afternoon, the K.R. & A.C. hockey team defeated the Kobe University of Commerce eleven to the tune of 5 to 4.

Three Enemy Vessels Sunk in Port Darwin By Japanese Planes

Three enemy merchant vessels totaling 14,000 tons out of 12 lying at anchor in Port Darwin were sunk by Japanese warplanes when they raided the Australian port recently, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. It is also reported that a 7,000-ton transport fully laden with enemy troops and another 6,000-ton class enemy ship were burning following the bombing, adds the same dispatch.

Argentine Colonel Sees Loss for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and Japan is not apart from the one being fought in Europe, Colonel Gomez said.

Thus, he continued, any event in the East has a close bearing on what will take place in the West and vice versa. Looking at the situation from another angle, the present world conflict may well be regarded as a titanic battle for supply lines, he said.

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that Britain's greatest menace is the Axis submarines, he indicated eloquently the true status of the present world war, Colonel Gomez said.

It is not without good cause that the United States is so feverishly concentrating its war efforts in the construction of bottoms, he continued. Since so many anti-Axis vessels already have been sunk and because all indications point toward even a greater number being sunk in the future, the menace of Axis submarines is causing a terrible headache to the anti-Axis forces, Colonel Gomez declared.

Meantime the position of the Axis nations in the East and West has become very favorable as the problem of securing and maintaining supply lines is only a secondary one since their main purpose to destroy the enemy forces, Colonel Gomez said.

All the battle fronts, Colonel Gomez pointed out, whether they be in Asia, Europe or Africa are well within the defensive areas of the Axis Nations and their forces are operating with supply routes well secured and maintained. On the other hand, the Anti-Axis powers have found it almost impossible to surmount the serious problem of securing and maintaining their supply routes regardless of how strongly the convoys are protected since the waters they must pass through are infested with Axis submarines manned with men who do not know the meaning of fear and who consider it an honor to die for their country, Colonel Gomez said.

The United States, under such circumstances, Colonel Gomez said, cannot afford to continue suffering tremendous losses as in the past merely to regain its lost prestige and it must abandon its attempts to defend the Solomon waters, New Guinea and even Australia or else it will be compelled to witness its forces in Africa becoming an easy prey to the combined German and Italian forces.

The Axis forces on the African fronts, he continued, already have secured supply routes and are said to have already established their positions on both the Tunisian and Egyptian fronts for the beginning of an effective offensive against the anti-Axis forces.

Thus has become known the inseparable connection between the battles of the Solomons and those on the African fronts, he said. He added that the fate of the anti-Axis forces in either of these theaters of war is dependent on obtaining supplies from their distant home fronts.

The position of the anti-Axis forces has become very dangerous, Colonel Gomez said, and, it is time that they realize that they have no time left for idle speculation and that they do not have a wide choice from which to pick their future policies.

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FINANCIER DONATES TO ASSIST STUDENTS

Ataka, M.P. of Osaka, Gives Away ¥1-Million to Ishikawa Pref. as Scholarship Fund

Yakichi Ataka, a member of the House of Peers, and president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has donated his retiring allowance from the Ataka Company of ¥1,000,000 to Ishikawa Prefecture, his native place, as scholarship fund, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Ataka is one of the most prominent figures in the financial circles of Kansai and holds many important positions. He decided last May to retire from the financial world and as the first step handed over the post of the president of the Ataka Company to his second son, Shigeo. Having resigned from many other positions in other firms, he now holds the posts of director of the Osaka Shosen, Nakayama Steel Company and some other concerns. However, he is intending to resign from these positions in the near future.

Mr. Ataka has recently decided to offer unconditionally a sum of ¥1,000,000 which he received as a retiring allowance from the Ataka Company to Ishikawa Prefecture as scholarship fund.

At the request of Mr. Ataka, Yasusaburo Chaya, managing director of the Ataka Company, will visit Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, today and decide upon the way of spending the money in consultation with those concerned to the matter.

Meanwhile, the authorities of Ishikawa Prefecture are intending to utilize the donation as scholarship fund for the benefit of needy students of universities, colleges and middle schools.

All Teheran Tense As City Enveloped In Grave Food Riot

(Continued From Page 1)

ments of the United States and Britain concluded an agreement with the Iranian Government on Thursday, it was made public today by information reaching here.

The British Foreign Ministry's announcement issued on Friday, as reported from London, follows:

"In view of the food riot which broke out in the city of Teheran, British units moved to the suburbs of the city in a precautionary measure.

"The riot is partly attributable to a shortage of wheat. It is at the same time thought that the Axis elements' scheming against the Soviet to hamper transportation from the south is responsible for the outbreak.

"The looting and disturbance carried out on Wednesday was completely subdued by the Iranian police and peace has returned to the city."

According to a Teheran dispatch the mayor of Teheran resigned from his post, being held responsible for the outbreak of the riot.

HIGH SPEED PHONE SLATED

Service to Be Extended From Tokyo To Harbin From December 15

Domei

HSINKING, December 11.—With the laying of a non-loading cable recently completed high-speed telephone service between Tokyo and Hsinking will be extended to Harbin from December 15.

The extension will greatly improve telephone communications between Tokyo and principal cities of Manchoukuo through clear audibility and ability to carry simultaneously from 20 to 30 conversations.

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Tabarca Occupied By Axis Vanguards As Enemy Retreats

(Continued from Page 1)

only air scouting activities being made by air units of both sides.

Unfavorable to Foes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—As the result of the fierce attack launched by the Axis forces, the war situation in the Tunisian area has turned unfavorable to the United States and and British forces, according to information reaching here from London.

Endorsing the pessimistic view on the future of the Tunisian war situation now prevalent in London, a B.B.C. radio commentator is reported to have pointed out the difficulty of operations in that front.

"The war situation has turned unfavorable to the United States and British forces more than anticipated," stated the radio commentator. "As a result, they were obliged to effect retreat."

According to the commentator, the Anglo-American lines of communications are long and being subjected incessantly to German dive-bombers' raids. On the contrary to the Anglo-American disadvantage, the Axis air forces which gained the mastery of the air in Tunisia are in a position to menace the transportation of the enemies' shipping.

Axis Launch Attack

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—Two large groups of an Axis tank unit today suddenly launched a severe attack against the enemy forces stationed southwest of Bizerta.

Another Axis tank group, in collaboration with strong infantry units, marched down south along the Majerda River, while another contingent rushed to the enemy position from the east. Though the enemy forces were all-out defending their position by concentrating artillery fire on the advancing Axis forces, they have failed to check the latter's terrific onrush. It is reported the Axis forces are steadily gaining good war results.

Italian Residents Mobilized

Domei

ROME, December 11.—The Italian High Command has mobilized Italian residents in the Tunisian area with the result that the Axis forces have been very much re-enforced, according to a dispatch received here from Tunisia.

Given University Status

The Osaka College of Nippon University will be elevated to the status of a university next April and will be known as Osaka University.

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CITATIONS ARE ISSUED TO SAKAGUCHI CORPS, SHOJI UNIT BY IMAMURA

Mentioned for Exploits In Dutch East Indies Campaign

EXEMPLARY STRATEGY

Swift, Bold Moves Contributed Greatly Toward Surrender Of Enemy Forces

For the brilliant exploits of the Sakaguchi Corps and Shoji Unit, which contributed greatly to the unconditional surrender of the enemy in Java, citations were awarded on March 21 this year by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area, it was revealed in a communique issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. on Friday. The communique follows:

"Citations have been previously awarded to the Sakaguchi Corps and a Unit attached thereto and the Shoji Unit as well as a Unit attached thereto, and a Unit stationed in the same district as the Shoji Unit by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the area on the spot.

"This fact has been brought to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor."

Exploits of Sakaguchi Corps

The Sakaguchi Corps which had landed on Mindanao and South Borneo left Banjermassin on February 3. With the group of transports of the comrade units, the corps repelled persistent attacks by enemy planes from the night of February 28. Before dawn on March 1 the corps entered a mooring place.

The Kaneuji unit landed at a point southeast of Krajan at 7 o'clock. At once it started by motorcar for Blora.

The Yamamoto and Matsumoto units landed at 12:30 a.m. on the second, and then started for Blora.

The Kaneuji unit completed its concentration at Blora at 2 a.m. on the first. The main force of the unit concentrated at the same place on the night of the second. The Matsumoto unit left Blora at 12:30 a.m. on the fourth. Travelling by way of Poerwodadi it made a thrust at the enemy position on the northern side of Soerakarta before dawn on the fifth, and occupied the place early the same morning.

Previously the Kaneuji unit had departed from Blora at 3 p.m. on the second. Learning that there were a group of approximately 600 enemy troops in the city of Semarang the unit marched to Goendeng. It carried out a demonstration. Presently the enemy troops at Semarang came out. The empty barracks were burned by the residents of the city.

The Kaneuji unit left Goendeng on the fourth, heading for Boyorali. The enemy had destroyed all the bridges along the way travelled by the unit and had also felled trees to hinder the march of the unit. They had seen to it that all materials along the route of the unit were concealed. The unit overcame all these difficulties, and at the northern extremity of Boyorali it annihilated the enemy forces. On the evening of the fifth it reached Djokjakarta The enemy force at that place, about 700 men strong, offered to surrender.

The Matsumoto unit turned to Magelang by way of Djokjakarta. On the evening of the sixth it attacked an enemy force assisted by armored cars and trench-mortars at a point on the southern side of Magelang, and caused it to surrender.

At that time there were enemy forces at Ambarawa, Semarang and Salateiga. There was a Lieutenant-Colonel among the enemy troops who surrendered at Magelang. This officer was delegated to see to it that the force of which he was a member had no doubt of its surrender. The same day the enemy troops who had surrendered were disarmed.

Tjilatjap Is Reduced

The Yamamoto unit, whose commander likewise directed the Kaneuji unit, left Djokjakarta at 6 a.m. on the sixth. The march was along a road on the beach which led to Tjilatjap.

The Kaneuji unit defeated enemy forces at Poerworedjo at 12:30 p.m. the same day. It also beat the

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATIONS

The citation issued to the Sakaguchi Corps and units attached to it follows:

"Sakaguchi Corps

"Units Attached Thereto

"Acting as vanguards of the Army, the above forces advanced over a long distance to the Philippines and Dutch Borneo and effected landings in front of the enemy five times. Each time these units lost no time in starting and carrying out their military campaigns to defeat stubborn enemies and reduce strongholds, thereby paving the way for the smooth execution of the general offensive operations over the whole East Indies.

"When the main force of the Army was conducting campaigns against Java, the Corps landed near Krajan and immediately after that it quickly penetrated to various parts of central Java. Within a week after the landing it smashed daringly ahead and occupied Tjilatjap, thus intercepting the paths of retreat of the entire enemy forces and dealing them a fatal blow, contributing materially to the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces.

"Its military exploits are outstanding and distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and made known to the whole Army.

March 21, 1942

Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area."

The citation issued to the Shoji Unit, and two other units attached thereto follows:

"Shoji Unit

"Unit Attached to It

"Unit Stationed in the same district as the Shoji Unit

"The above effected a landing in front of the enemy near Eletan on March 1 and after frustrating persistent enemy attacks from the air and land succeeded in occupying the Kalidjati Airfield and its vicinity at noon on the same day. This rendered the mastery of the air by the Japanese Forces possible. Simultaneously, the above intercepted the liaison line between Batavia and Bandoeng and in cooperation with the Endo Air Unit succeeded in penetrating one corner of the Bandoeng Fortress on the afternoon of March 5. This added greatly to the wholesale surrender of the enemy. In this action, brilliant and exemplary strategy and tactics were shown.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and made known to the whole Army.

March 21, 1942

Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area."

Vivid Account of Landing in Java Is Described in Newsman's Diary

Furious Enemy Resistance Smashed in Night Sea Battle—Many Japanese Transports Lost as Army Succeeds in Difficult Mission

A first-hand account of the Java campaign conducted in March this year by the Sakaguchi and Shoji units, whose citations were announced by the War Ministry Friday, taken from the notebook of Akira Asano, a member of the Army Press Section, has been made available by Domei.

The Java campaign was a transoceanic campaign of unprecedented magnitude, writes Mr. Asano. In only nine days after the Japanese landings on March 1, all effective resistance of the Dutch East Indies troops was over, so that people are prone to think that it was a comparatively easy affair, but nothing could be farther from the truth.

In the first place, a huge convoy had to cross an oceanic distance of 5,000 kilometers from the home base all the way to Java. Although the unmatchable Imperial Navy was there to insure its safety, the enemy combined fleet was lying in wait for the oncoming Japanese and from various bases enemy submarines and aircraft were operating in readiness to attack the moment the Japanese could be sighted. It should not be forgotten, therefore, that the crossing at one stroke in itself was a campaign of unprecedented boldness.

"Singapore had just fallen when our huge convoy completed massing at a certain point. I open my diary," says newsman Asano, "and read the following entry: 'February 15. At 11 p.m. receive news of Singapore surrender by radio. All gather in salon to drink in celebration.' Nothing could have augured better for the campaign ahead of us. The morale of the army was at its height.

"For a full month and a half we had been waiting for the day of action. With Singapore in our hands it was clear that the Sumatra campaign would progress quickly along with the Borneo operations. In that case we have only to push ahead to Java. Moreover, our naval air force had trapped the Dutch-American combined fleet off Java and had dealt it a severe blow. We realized that the moment for us to act was near at hand.

Campaign Under Way

"The day for which we had been waiting so impatiently came on a certain morning of February. Our convoy began to move. The bright tropical sun was covering the crystal seas with brilliant gold when the ships weighed anchor one by one. The way was a vast expanse of ocean without an isle to break the monotony of the waves. The ship carrying Supreme Commander Imamura was conspicuous among the numerous craft that dotted the sea. On his shoulder rested the task of leading us to victory over the enemy forces on Java. If our campaign proves successful, all the territory of the Dutch in the East Indies area would completely be in Japanese hands. The Great Wall of the south extending from Malaya to New Guinea would be our front cutting off enemy communications between India and Australia. With that Great Wall under our control, the invincible position of Japan would be consolidated throughout the Sunda area. The more I thought about it the more significant became the campaign ahead of us.

"Ahead of the convoy flew a number of naval aircraft on the lookout for enemy submarines. The sea was so clear that no matter how deep the undersea craft of the enemy should dive the hawk eyes of our airmen would detect them and a swift end would be their lot. The warships protecting the transports steamed on both sides.

"That night there was a strong gale. Emerging on deck from the ship's hold where one sweated profusely even when lying down still, I was nearly blown off into the black sea. The sky was a brocade of stars after the moon had disappeared but the sea was in complete darkness. It was only when my eyes grew accustomed to the dark that I could discern the massive hulls of our companion ships. The town of Dya-Karta on Java, where our forefathers had settled carrying

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Exchanges Messages With Reich and Italy

His Majesty the Emperor graciously was on Friday pleased to exchange messages of congratulations with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, of Germany, and King Victor Emmanuel III, of Italy, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Tripartite Agreement for joint prosecution of war, it was disclosed Friday.

SAPARUA HAILS NIPPON'S ARMY AS LIBERATORS

Natives of Spice Island in Former Dutch Indies Greet Visit of Officials

ENEMY INFLUENCES GONE

Lives of Islanders Stabilized And Production of Resources Being Encouraged

By TSUNEHIKO SUGIMOTO
Member of the Navy Press Corps at Amboina

During the eight months following the wholesale surrender of the Dutch East Indies army on March 9, the writer has had occasion to accompany the Imperial Forces on a part of their clean-up campaigns on Molucca Islands, the former Dutch New Guinea and the Lesser Sunda, in which he had the opportunity to witness many touching scenes of the native inhabitants, freed from the yoke of long years of Dutch despotism, joyously welcoming the Imperial forces. The Dutch influences, that had spread their sinister tentacles, have been completely crushed. On these islands, the Japanese, assisted by the wholehearted cooperation of the simple and gentle native inhabitants, are laying the foundation for a new administration.

Regrettable as it is, some of the islands, as the result of 300 years of thorough implanting of the Dutch policy, have lost sight of their own forms in pursuance of the "Dutch dream." The Molucca Islands, known as the spice islands and around which competitive trade wars were waged by the western European countries, are an example of complete submergence to Dutch influences. It was not from lack of understanding of the significance of the War of Greater East Asia, but from the long permeation of the European drug that these islands had lost their chance of resurrection. Amboina Island, the strategic center of the Moluccas, existed under the foregoing conditions before occupation by the Imperial Forces. However, at present, with the exception of the Mohammedans, the people of Amboina, generally Christians and those of mixed blood of Dutch and native inhabitants, have taken on new life and discarded their old mode of living, based on reliance on the Dutch and their pro-British and pro-American attitude. They are now showing steadfast and promising cooperation.

Dutch Influence Gone

The Haruku Island, on the eastern side of Amboina, has now been completely occupied and all traces of Dutch influence wiped perfectly off. Lying alongside Haruku Island, is the small "heretics' island," Saparua, which had been regarded as a special existence among the native inhabitants but which had been no exception to the rule of heavy Dutch coloring.

Soon after the fall of Amboina into the hands of the Imperial Forces, Saparua Island made known its intention of submitting to the Japanese Forces. The people of the island, unanimously expelled the Dutch administrator and established a provincial chief, in whom the people had placed their trust. Then, under the leadership of the Japanese Army, the inhabitants are working earnestly, with peace and order being fast restored.

However, the 300 years of crafty Dutch administration had given this place the name of "island of bad reputation." The island had been inhabited by discriminatory and haughty people. Of the 17 villages on Saparua Island, Mohammedans occupied three, while the rest were dominated by Christians, who were given certain privileges under the Dutch religious policy.

On the early morning of a certain

(Continued on Page 2)

ABSOLUTE AXIS VICTORY SURE, DECLARE TANI, OTT AND INDELLI; EXCHANGE BROADCAST MADE

Foreign Chiefs of Signatory Nations Speak Over Radio

WAR SUCCESS MARKED

New Order Foundation Laid, Says Tani—Von Ribbentrop Lauds Japan's Victories

The first anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact for joint prosecution of war among Japan, Germany and Italy on Friday, was featured by the exchange of radio addresses by the Foreign Ministers of the respective signatory nations.

For Japan, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani broadcast a stirring message of felicitation to the Axis allies, stressing the fact that by the series of brilliant victories so far gained, the foundation of the New World Order, as envisaged by the three nations, had already been laid. He declared that this trend toward remaking of the world into a peaceful and happy place based on co-prosperity and mutual respect was a Heavenly dispensation.

The sufferings which now face our enemies, he emphasized, is the result of their attempts to obstruct this New Order blinded by their greed for material wealth and ambition for world domination.

Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano were also heard over the air from Berlin and Rome, respectively, on the same day, each extending hearty mutual congratulation and pledging further efforts for ultimate victory in the gigantic struggle against Anglo-Saxon imperialism in which the three allied nations are now engaged.

Tani Addresses Allies

Following is the speech of Foreign Minister Tani which was delivered Friday evening:

"A year ago today the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy pledged themselves in all solemnity to fight on until the joint war against America and Britain was brought to a victorious end, and likewise to work in close cooperation when it came to the construction of the post-war New World Order.

"On the first anniversary of that memorable day, it gives me great pleasure to be able to state what is in my mind and to make a present of it to the peoples of the allied countries.

"Looking back at the changes which have taken place in the world war situation for the past year since the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, it will be seen that the results which have been obtained by the three countries in East Asia and Europe, nay all over the world, were such as to cause us to regard them as truly remarkable.

"I may be justified in holding that as the result, the foundations have already been laid for the New World order the construction of which the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy have for their common object. This is a matter which I feel like felicitating the three countries and likewise the world and the human race with all my heart.

Many Sacrifices Made

"On the other hand, the sacrifices which have been made by the world and the human race in order to bring about the state of affairs as witnessed today were far from few in number.

"With this in mind, I have a strong conviction that the leaders of America and Britain which provoked the war ought to be called to account to a degree as under the provisions of the Tripartite Pact.

"It may be noted that the thought which has occupied the Japanese Empire for many years has been that of securing the stability of East Asia and contributing to the peace of the world.

"It was with this lofty end in view that the Empire, for instance, assisted Manchoukuo in attaining healthy development, adjusted diplomatic relations between Japan and China, promoted cooperation with Thailand and French Indo-China, and furthermore exerted endeavors toward the development of economic relations with the Netherlands East Indies.

"It was none but the leaders of America and Britain who engaged in such maneuvers as persisting in ob-

(Continued on Page 2)

MESSAGES TO REICH, ITALY

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani on Friday sent personal messages to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Tri-Partite Agreement for joint prosecution of War.

Foreign Minister Tani's messages read as follows:

"On this happy occasion of the signing of the alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy for the consummation of the common war, I am pleased to express my heartfelt felicitations in the conviction that relations of close cooperation among our three countries will fully contribute to the execution of war by the three countries in the east as well as in the west and the construction of a new order.

"The glorious war results of the three countries in the first year of the common war can be said to have guaranteed final victory for our three countries.

"I wish to share with Your Excellency the happy thought that the unshakable position which the three countries have already established cannot be overturned, and also express firm resolve and determination to march forward for consummation of the objectives of the alliance among our three countries."

LECTURER IN BERLIN RECALLS PACT'S DAY

Haga Tells Reaction in Reich When Alliance Was Signed, In Interview Here

A year ago yesterday, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States and simultaneously a military alliance was signed among Nippon, Germany and Italy. On this day, when Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler decisively declared war on America at the extraordinary Reichstag, the students in Berlin hailed the declaration enthusiastically and triumphantly.

Visiting Mayumi Haga, who had been a lecturer at Berlin University till last August, at his residence in Koishikawa-ku, a Nichi Nichi reporter obtained the following interview:

"On December 10, last year, Germany received the report that in the naval Battle off Malaya, the Imperial Air Force sank the 'unsinkable' British capital ships, the Prince of Wales, and the Repulse. With the receipt of this news all Berlin was dumbfounded. The citizens regarded the marvelous feat as a miracle and admired anew the might of Nippon.

"With the brilliant war results scored by Nippon successively reaching Berlin, the most heated discussions were he'd to whether or not Germany would take up arms against the United States. Not only the Germans, but also resident foreigners, had heated debates over the issue. I recall that I and the students daily held discussions on this problem.

"In an exited tone, the students asserted that Germany would never fail to win and that the relationship between their country and Nippon was not based merely on material interests but is a close friendship between brother nations who possess similar moral sentiments.

"On December 11, Chancellor Hitler declared war on the United States at the extraordinary Reichstag. By courtesy of Mr. Kato, chief of the Berlin branch of the Nichi Nichi, and Correspondent Oshima, I had the opportunity of attending the Assembly and thus witnessed that exciting scene.

"When I went to the university on the following day, the students jubilantly expressed their wholehearted support of Germany's entry into the war. They seemed quite excited over the honor of fighting hand in hand with Germany's strong partner in East Asia.

"The students became eager to study the language of Nippon and things Nipponese. They even went so far as to ask me to lecture not only on Bushido, the religion, history and sports of Nippon, but also on Nipponese flower arrangement and the tea ceremony. You will think it funny to hear that the German students were eager to learn about flower arrangement and the tea ceremony but in that country boy students are all called to the colors and half of the seats of the classes are occupied by girl students."

PREMIER'S MESSAGE HEADLINED BY REICH

Thursday's Special Interview With Axis Journalists Played Up by Press

Premier General Hideki Tojo's message given at his special interview with German and Italian correspondents in Tokyo on December 9 was warmly hailed by the German press, it was revealed on Friday at the regular conference of foreign correspondents presided over by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information.

In reply to Mr. Hori's question as to the reaction of Premier Tojo's interview with Axis newspapermen, Adam Vollhardt, representative of the D.N.B. News Agency, said that according to a report he had received from Berlin, the Premier's message as well as his answers to the correspondents' questions were given front-page predominance in the Reich journals.

"I sent the message and the report of the interview in detail," added Mr. Vollhardt, "and some German papers are reported to have carried the news with banner heads."

The Spokesman then commented that it must have been the same with Italian newspapers.

Queried as to the progress of negotiations between Japan and enemy countries over the exchange of more nationals, Mr. Hori disclosed that not much progress has so far been made.

N. CHINA DRIVE SUCCEEDS

Fifth Campaign to Increase Production for War Ends

Domei

PEKING, December 10.—The fifth intensive campaign conducted throughout North China for the past two months for increased production power with the purpose of making North China the "arsenal" and "larder" of Japan to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end has been just completed with great achievements, it was revealed today by the North China Political Council.

The movement was carried out throughout North China aiming at the purification of thoughts and ideas of the people through extermination of Communistic ideologies, realization of lower prices and further stabilization of the living of the people by increasing agricultural produces and reform of the mode of living of the people.

More Materials for N. China

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 8.—Although details of the two-day conference held at the Japanese Embassy offices here have not yet been disclosed, it is understood that as a result of the talks North China has been assured of a smooth flow of cotton products and sugar from Central China.

Banquet Feting Pact Anniversary Given by Foreign Minister

UNITY IS STRESSED

Axis Ambassadors Laud Japan's Contribution Toward Establishing New Order

Firm belief in absolute victory in the war against the United States and Britain and the hope for even closer ties between Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies were expressed by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, German Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli Friday evening at the banquet given by Mr. Tani at his official residence on the occasion of the first anniversary of the treaty signed by Japan, Germany and Italy for joint prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain.

In his speech of welcome to his guests, Foreign Minister Tani described the war results attained during the past year by Japan, Germany, Italy and their allies in Greater East Asia and Europe as unparalleled in history and declared that the basis for a new world order for which they are fighting has already been established. Further tightening of their co-operative relations, notwithstanding the counter-offensives being planned by America and Britain, will assure a glorious victory, he said.

To Celebrate Occasion

Mr. Tani's greetings follow:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"Today is the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty among Japan, Germany and Italy, and I have invited you here to celebrate this memorable occasion. I wish to express the honor and happiness that is mine for the presence here this evening of Their Excellencies the German Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Hungarian Minister, the Rumanian Minister, and the Bulgarian Minister.

"As you know the treaty was signed on this day last year in Berlin by the representatives of the three nations when Germany and Italy, following Japan's resolute action of declaring war on America and Britain on December 8, immediately took a similar move. The treaty made clear and pledged that the sword would not be sheathed until the joint war against America and Britain was successfully concluded.

"In looking back over the past year, we find that the war results attained in Greater East Asia and Europe, nay, in the whole world, by Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies are unparalleled in history. It is a matter of great happiness that American and British influences in Greater East Asia and the European continent have been completely driven out and that the basis for a new world order has already been established.

'But depending on their abundant material resources, America and Britain seem to be preparing for a great counter-offensive and there is no need to say that there are still numerous and difficult obstacles in our path toward our common objectives and that these must be overcome. However, our world philosophy and our enemy's differ fundamentally and where they depend upon vast territories and abundant resources we rely upon a healthy and strong spirit and a lofty ideal. This is the reason for the continuous victories won by the three nations; it is the victory of spiritual power over material power.

Mutual Respect

"Everyone in Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies in Europe believes firmly that the life which he offers will be the foundation for the new order which will bring and assure permanent peace to the world, that it is the mission of his nation to build a world in which there is human love, a mission given by Heaven, and a co-existence and co-prosperity of mutually ministering and complementing. In building up the new order, Japan, Germany and Italy have gone beyond merely considering their own national benefits, are working serious-

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EXCHANGE RADIO BROADCAST MADE

(Continued From Page 1)

structing the efforts of the Empire by the standing in the way of the the disposal of the China Affair, stimulating the Netherlands East Indies to resist the Empire, and organizing the so-called encirclement movement against Japan, dared to break off economic relations, and provoked the war.

"There was no sincere desire on the part of these American and British leaders to understand the true intentions of Japan. They went out of their way to repudiate the principle of co-prosperity for all the nations of the world and endeavored to place East Asia forever in a position of subservience.

"It goes without saying that the attitude that these American and British leaders adopted in Europe toward Germany and Italy was of a piece with their course toward the Empire.

Will of Heaven

"With regard to cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo and between Japan and China, between the Empire and various other races in East Asia, between Germany nad Italy on the one hand and various other races on the European continent, on the other, such cooperation, after all, is the demand of nature, most fit for the historical, cultural, geographical, and economic conditions of the countries affected. It represents a Heavenly dispensation, so to speak. It would be impossible and unreasonable for American and British pressure of any sort, prompted by self-seeking motives, to hinder this.

"In spite of this, both America and Britain, prompted by the selfish desire to control the world, either through disturbing thought or by employment of economic pressure, attempted all sorts of interference. Thus, they tried to row against the stream of nature and to oppose the dispensation of Providence.

"They, with their great attachment to materialistic ambitions are unable to face the fact that the world is about to undergo a rebirth under a new world based on morality. Thus, the shocks and disappointments they have suffered in the past year are beyond our imagination. But they have but themselves to thank for this.

"It will be recalled that two years ago when the three countries of Japan, Germany and Italy concluded a pact to make it possible for them to cooperate in the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia and Europe, they expected that they would make a great contribution toward the establishment of the peace of the world. They inwardly hoped that the thinking people in America and Britain would correctly grasp the trend of the new time, get over their selfish desire to control the world, and cooperate in the establishment of world peace based on righteousness and on mutual understanding and respect among its peoples.

Themselves to Blame

"Their deep-seated self-conceit and their lack of reflection brought about the world crisis we are witnessing today.

"The three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy, in close collaboration, leading the reformist forces of the world, and actuated by the spirit of mutual love among human beings, are pushing the work of constructing a new order based on righteousness. I have no doubt that the peoples of the three countries who hand-in-hand are marching under the banner of a lofty ideal will make short work of overcoming any obstacles in their way and that it will not be long before under their powerful protection the various races of East Asia and Europe will be delivered from the pressure of both America and Britain to exist and prosper together.

"Both America and Britain are believers in the theory that material is all-mighty. It is easy to imagine that these countries, with their vast territories, relying on their abundant resources, will resist us persistently in the future.

"It is but natural that in completing our great work of establishing the new world order, for which the foundations have already been laid that we will be confronted with many difficulties. This is why I think that the peoples of the three countries, on this memorable day, will appreciate fully the letter and spirit of the Tripartite Agreement, renew their resolution to bring the war to a successful end, and trusting one another proceed with the achievement of their common object."

Fight Till Victory

Following is the radio speech of Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop as received in Tokyo:

"On December 11, 1941, Japan, Germany and Italy, faithful to the spirit of the Tripartite Pact, combined to form a community, indissoluble in fighting and fate. By their alliance they solemnly sealed their determination to carry on the war that was forced upon them with all means at their disposal until its victorious conclusion. This alliance was the answer to the policy of President Roosevelt who had systematically brought about this war in order to obstruct the rise of the young nations and to achieve his own imperialistic aims.

"Today, we are looking back on one year of common fighting of the Tripartite Powers and of their allies. In Europe as well as in East Asia it was a year full of tremendous victories. The heroic forces of our Japanese ally dealt decisive blows to the Americans and to the British on land, at sea and in the air and drove them forever from East Asia. In the subsequent battles with the American naval and air forces the Japanese Navy inflicted further tremendous losses upon the Americans so that their offensive power in those waters will be crippled for a long time to come.

"In Europe, Germany, Italy and their allies in hard and victorious struggles threw back the Soviet Union still further, made the continent safe from any attack, and moved into new strong positions for the further conduct of the war. At sea the Axis Powers inflicted huge losses upon British and American shipping on all oceans so that their transport situation is taking a more and more catastrophic turn.

"Compared to this, the successes of our enemies are more than modest: Air-raids against the civilian population, a temporary tactical success in Africa and a landing in French Africa, which involved no danger, as they had become defenseless through the perjury of French officers. On no theater of war were our enemies thus able to achieve success which could in any way endanger the victories of the Tripartite Powers.

"Filled with pride at the incomparable deeds of their soldiers, Japan, Germany and Italy today are facing the coming events with unshakable confidence. Every German, Italian and Japanese soldier knows what is at stake, for our enemies have revealed their war aims which consist of first, annihilating Germany and Italy and then Japan. They also know that many a hard struggle is still ahead. But equally conscious are they of their strength and of their great superiority over their enemies which have led them from success to success.

"Behind the soldiers of the Tripartite Powers and of their allies the nations stand united. They too know that this is a gigantic life and-death struggle for all of us. It is precisely this consciousness of their being united in a common fate which inspires these three nations and their allies with the will and the strength to throw in their last and which gives them the certainty that their just cause will remain victorious. Animated by this fighting spirit and by the unshakable determination to win, the German people today greets the allied peoples of Japan, Italy and other friendly countries."

Saparua Hails Nippon's Army As Liberators

(Continued from Page 1)

day, Commander XX abroad a battleship, accompanied by a certain Administrator of the Civil Department and other officers made their first inspection of Saparua Island. The sight that greeted them was the sincere and almost fanatic welcome by the islanders, and the atmosphere of peace that permeated the spot.

The ship glided over the quiet waters of Saparua Bay as the rays of the sun began to cast their radiance over the horizon. The fragrant smell of cloves was wafted to us by the breeze.

Control of Island Sought

For one and a half century, from 15th to the middle of 16th century, fierce and bloody battles had been staged for control of the island by Portugal, Britain and the Netherlands. And it was no wonder that they shed their blood for control, because the island, though small in size, being not more than three square miles, is abundant with spices. The old, mossy castle in the vicinity of the pier seemed to tell some episodes attached to it. When the boat neared the pier, sonorous strains which resembled those played on gamelangs reached us over the water. Many native boats rowed by half-naked young men were seen speeding toward us. One, two, three, and many more came into sight, which were all decked with Rising Sun flags. Our ship finally anchored.

One of the young men who was at the head of the other boats greeted us by waving a flag. He was the very man who had recently been appointed county headman under the protection of the Japanese Army. From our ship, the government officials in white uniforms returned the greetings of the native people. The Military Administration officers, civil officials and others stepped out of the ship and passed under the arch of flags. On the pier a crowd of elementary school children greeted us by waving flags and shouting "Banzai." Then they sang the Military March and the Patriotic March in Japanese, to the music played by a band. The pier was packed with children as well as by adults. The Japanese party then returned the courtesy with a military salute, and hurried to the contingent headquarters.

The pro-Japanese attitude we had witnessed upon our arrival prevailed throughout the island. We were happily informed by the civil administrators who were stationed there, that the islanders, awakened from their illusion, fully respected the mighty power and grandeur of the Japanese Army. Daily life was stabilized for the native people, by demarking private property boundaries and by increasing the production of oranges, as well as spices. With prospect of prosperity now assured, their admiration and respect toward the Japanese have been greatly enhanced.

ABSOLUTE VICTORY BY AXIS STRESSED

(Continued from Page 1)

ly for the prosperity of their neighboring nations and have made mutual respect the basis for international relations.

"On this point we differ fundamentally from America and Britain which, under the words 'democracy' and 'freedom' are really carrying out inhuman policies of exploitation. At this time, in the epoch-making period of change in the history of mankind, there is no doubt that the deceitful policies of America and Britain carried out only for their own benefit have brought disaster to them. I believe firmly that if Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies who are working for the realization of their high ideals further tighten their cooperative relations and do not show the enemy any opening, then a glorious victory is certain.

"Today, on the first anniversary of the signing of the Japan, Germany and Italy treaty I express my firm belief in the absolute victory of the three nations, and pray that the ties binding the three nations will become further strengthened in the future.

"I drink to your health and to the glorious future of our allies."

The German Ambassador's speech follows:

"On behalf of all German guests I should like to thank His Excellency, the Foreign Minister, most sincerely for the invitation which again, as one year ago, brought us together with the leading personalities of Japanese political life and of the armed forces and with the representatives of the allied and friendly nations in order to celebrate the conclusion of the military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany.

"The impressive manifestations of these days again clearly revealed to the world the unshakable unity of our nations. May I be permitted to invoke with a few words the past and future events in which many of the personalities present had their part

"When on September 27, 1940, Japan, Germany and Italy concluded the Tripartite Pact, it was one of their aims to help reason get the upper hand in America before it was too late. But the war-minded leaders of the United States saw to it that the sincere and at the same time clear-cut language of our pact was not understood. They refused to admit that the three Powers honestly desired to live in peace with the American people, but that on the other hand they were also firmly determined not to retreat one inch from their common demand for a just new order of the world

"The Tripartite Powers were aware from the very beginning of the invincible strength of their alliance and of the world-wide forces it welded together. Today the whole world has come to realize this fact while the United States and England had to learn it blow by blow.

"Enormous raw material and industrial resources from which we were to be cut off and which our opponents intended to exploit alone, are today firmly in our hands. While the gallant armed forces of our allied nations on various oceans and continents are putting up a fight which rouses our deepest admiration, behind the frontlines in the east as well as in the west millions of industrious hands are busy, building up that new order which is the lofty aim of all our united efforts and sacrifices and the high, moral principles of which His Excellency, the Foreign Minister, has just outlined in such an impressive manner.

"While the Anglo-Saxon powers are in vain trying to conceal their internal antagonisms and conflicts of interests, thus once again demonstrating the disorder of the old world, the Tripartite Powers already today by their wholehearted cooperation and their clear-cut aims convincingly represent the coming new order. Wherever the war has inflicted its inevitable wounds we are eager to heal them as quickly as possible. Right in the midst of the greatest of all struggles we are carrying out the greatest constructive program of our history.

"This is indeed a balance sheet of which we can be proud.

"The joy and pride which the nations of Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies and friends are feeling today, on the first anniversary of their military alliance, will tomorrow be retransformed into that incomparable fighting spirit, the courage and self-sacrificing enthusiasm which also in the coming second year of our comradeship in arms will lead us forward on the road to final victory."

The text of the Italian Ambassador's speech responding to foreign Minister Tani's greetings follow:

"I thank Your Excellency, also on behalf of my collaborators, for having kindly invited us, with the German colleagues, on the first anniversary of the December 11th pact.

"On that historical day, Italy, Germany and Japan joined all their strength in the solemn pledge of leading till the end this war that was compelled on them in order to attain their common ideals, against the enemies that did not understand or recognize the exigencies of the new times.

Decisive Step to Victory

"The conclusion of the Tripartite Pact was an act of faith on the part of our three countries and on the part of the other nations that adhered to it for realizing the necessity of a better order. It was an act of faith which has found its concrete and natural application in the military alliance, the same day we were obliged to ascertain that all the efforts in limiting the conflict were not only useless, but were interpreted by our enemies as symptoms of failing co-operation or weakness. On this first common anniversary, we can look with legitimate satisfaction to the results attained. With these results our countries have made, against the ruthless opposition of the enemy in the strategical and political fields, a decisive step on the road of victory.

"From the vantage positions gained we can face, with the utmost trust, even the most difficult obstacles we will have to encounter with the most complete and absolute confidence in the capacity and valor of our armed forces.

"The contribution made by Japan to the common fight as the Duce declared in his recent speech, has been a new demonstration of the valor and force of the Japanese nation.

"This contribution was not unexpected by the friends, that long since had learned to know the virtues and possibilities of Japan. Instead it has been an inexorable surprise for the enemies that till the end indulged themselves in the illusion of an impossible compromise or an easy victory.

"This refusal of understanding by our enemies was manifested too often and nobody can believe any more in their good faith. Therefore the attitude of our enemies commands us, in the most absolute way, to bring to its logical end, without concessions or the smallest weakness on our side, the started fight. Especially after our painful experiences of the past, we know how the world would be governed by the ideologies of the democratic powers.

"One year of fighting shoulder to shoulder has strengthened ever more the friendship among Japan, Italy and Germany for reciprocal collaboration and understanding, reaching all fields of activities in the life of the three countries.

"I am sure that this solidarity will lead us, with our valorous allies in Europe and Asia, to our common victory."

More than 50 notables attended the Foreign Minister's dinner party at his official residence. Among those attended were German Ambassador Eugen Ott. German Minister E. Kordt. German Naval Attache Admiral Paul Wenneker. German Aeronautical Attache Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau. German Military Attache Staff Colonel Alfred Kretschmer and three other embassy staff members. Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli. Italian Naval Attache Rear-Admiral Carlo Balsamo. Italian Military Attache Staff Colonel Guido Bertoni and four other embassy staff members. Rumanian Minister Georges Bagulesco. Hungarian Minister Nicholas de Vegh. Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff. Dr. von Walthat, and others.

The Japanese side was represented by Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information. President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council. Vice-President Admiral Kantaro Suzuki of the same Council. War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura. Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto. Chief of the Naval Staff Office Admiral Osami Nagano. Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. former Ambassador to Germany Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, former Ambassador to Germany Shigenori Togo. former Ambassador to Germany Saburo Kurusu. former Ambassador to Italy Masaaki Hotta. former Ambassador to Italy Toshio Shiratori. former Ambassador to Italy Eiji Amau. Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto. Director of the Foreign Office Political Affairs Bureau Shinichi Kamimura. Director of the Foreign Office Treaty Bureau Yoshinaga Ando. Director of the Foreign Office Investigation Bureau Yoshitaro Yamada. Director of the Foreign Office Commercial Affairs Bureau Shinichi Shibusawa. Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section Noritake Yoshioka, and others.

Brilliant Function Held

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, a brilliant luncheon celebrating the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Agreement for joint prosecution of war was held Friday at the Imperial Hotel. Photo shows His Imperial Highness seated in the center of the main table.

CITATIONS GIVEN IMPERIAL FORCES

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy at Keboemen at 4:20 p.m.

By the evening of the same day the unit had advanced to the neighborhood of Maos. All the bridges over the river in the area were found destroyed. The unit made preparations for a crossing of the river which were completed by the evening of the seventh. At 8 p.m. the same day the crossing was commenced.

The Kaneuji unit penetrated into Tjilatjap at 12:40 a.m. on the eighth. It was followed by the Yamamoto unit, which reached the place at 3 p.m. There were about 2,000 enemy troops at the place. Before the advancing Japanese, they retreated in the direction of Wangon.

In eight days after it landed the Sakaguchi Corps had crossed Central Java and cut off the communication of the entire enemy force with Australia. The blow which thus was dealt by the corps to the enemy was a factor causing all the enemy forces in this area to surrender unconditionally.

Shoji Unit Shines

As a wing of the forces under Lieutenant-General Imamura whose mission it was to take Java, the Shoji Unit went toward Eletan in Java and overcoming intense strafing by enemy planes landed in face of the enemy on the dawn of March 1. Battering down enemy resistance, the unit gathered and with order given to the various detachments swiftly left Eletan. The Ozawa detachment was given the work of assaulting the Kalidjati airdrome which the Wakamatsu detachment was to occupy, and the Eto detachment was given the mission of cutting off the path of retreat of the enemy in Batavia and Krawang.

At 6 a.m. the Ozawa detachment started for the Kalidjati airdrome and at a point about 1 kilometer west of Supan met a strong enemy force which obstructed the detachment's advance. At 10:45, however, it received the aid of the Wakamatsu detachment, blasted down enemy resistance and at noon penetrated to the airdrome and occupied it. The Japanese advance was so swift and bewildering to the enemy that some of them not for some time know that the airdrome had fallen. There was an enemy plane which landed on the field after its occupation and which was captured. The control of the air in that region contributed greatly to the operation which followed.

Before this, at 5:40 a.m., the Eto detachment had left Eletan and to cut off the enemy's path of retreat had advanced westward along the highway to Batavia. On that evening this detachment reached Pamanoekan.

On March 2, at 5 a.m. the main strength of the Shoji Unit which had been gathering reached Supan. Here it was attacked by an enemy mechanized force with 20 tanks but after a battle of one hour the enemy was forced to flee. This battle was on of great intensity; enemy tanks at one time penetrating within the town and reaching a point directly before the unit's headquarters.

At noon on March 3, the unit received a report that an enemy mechanized column was advancing near Poerwakarta, about 10 kilometers west of Kalidjati, and immediately moved to destroy this. The Endo Air Unit which had advanced its base from Palembang to Kalidjati, immediately took off and dealt a crushing blow to this enemy and made the Shoji Unit's work easy. The unit quickly occupied strategic points in that area.

Coming in contact with the enemy at various points, the Wakamatsu detachment occupied Poerwakarta on the morning of March 4. On the same day at 2 p.m. the Eto detachment occupied Tjikampek and at 6:30 in the evening took Krawang. It continued to advance and occupied Kedongete along the Chitarumu River but by order returned to Supan.

Receiving a report that the enemy main force situated in Batavia had begun its retreat to Bandoeng on March 4, and that the enemy strength in Bandoeng was being strengthened, Unit Commander Shoji decided to attack Bandoeng covered by air units and to cooperate with the operations of the main strength of the Imamura Corps.

Without worrying over the fact that his forces were small the commander led his unit swiftly forward and at 11 a.m. on March 5, advanced to a point near Chalanchaga. At 2 p.m. the Wakamatsu detachment, vanguards of the Shoji Unit reached a point about four kilometers south of Chalanchaga. Here, the detachment discovered a strong enemy force before it and deciding to scatter it with force charged into the enemy.

At 4 p.m. the detachment was subjected to fierce fire from enemy artillery positions on the right. However, without waiting for the protection of comrade artillery the detachment worked closer to the enemy positions and at 5:30 p.m. succeeded in driving through the enemy's first line.

With nightfall the engineers built a bridge in the face of the enemy and the Shoji Unit effected a crossing of the river there. And just as the skies were becoming light the unit began its attack with a part of the unit securing the main highway, the main strength along the western side of the road, and with artillery units on the main road. The enemy resisted stubbornly and Japanese losses were not small. The fighting was bitter with the Eto detachment's second in command being wounded and the Wakamatsu detachment's second in command being killed in action. However, the Endo Air Unit with fighters and bombers arrived severely hurting enemy positions and cutting off their lines of supply so that as strong as the enemy was it gradually became weaker. On the night of March 6, the Shoji Unit under cover of darkness carried out a determined assault on the enemy's final position and destroyed it.

Thus on the next day, March 7, the unit rushed forward, overpowering the scattered enemy resistance and guerilla-like counter-attacks. During that time the Wakamatsu detachment had advanced to Lembang on March 7, at 8 p.m. forcing enemy artillery to surrender and capturing 200 automobiles on the way. The main force of the Unit reached Chikor at 11:30 p.m. that night.

At this time, because an enemy messenger arrived bearing the message of surrender from Major-General Pesman, commander of Bandoeng, the unit reported this to Supreme Commander Imamura and ceased operations. On the next day March 8, at 10 a.m. the unit sent Staff Officer Yamashita to meet Pesman at the Isola Hotel. Here the pledge was made that Tjarda van Starkenbourg, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and General H. Tel Poorten, War Minister, would accompany Staff Officer Yamashita to meet Supreme Commander Imamura in Kalidjati.

VIVID ACCOUNT OF LANDING GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the torch of Japanese civilization to that distant shore, lay not far ahead of us.

"The next morning the gale died down and the sky cleared into perfect weather. Cloudless days followed. Off the western coast of Borneo we encountered a Japanese Army plane with the Rising Sun marks on its wings. We waved to it in sheer joy of meeting a friend in that wide ocean.

"The following day was cloudy with a squall coming on in the afternoon. At about 3 o'clock the convoy suddenly changed its course and began steaming northward. The next morning I found the convoy still going north. It was only on the following afternoon that the ships began retracing their course southward.

Enemy Submarines Sighted

"The next day we were heading southward off the western coast of Borneo. Smoke from the funnels of our ships were streaming almost straight up, proving that there was no wind. The sea was remarkably calm. We felt that we were near the equator. It was near sundown and we were peacefully watching for the water snakes that occasionally came up, when suddenly our scouting planes circled low over the surface of the water and a number of warships of our convoy went full speed in that direction. A huge pillar of water shot up followed by another and another. We had dropped depth charges. It appears that two enemy submarines had been detected by our scouting planes and a wireless message said that one of them had been sunk for certain.

"We crossed the equator at 12:50 a.m. the next day and were off the island of Kalimata the same afternoon. The following afternoon the convoy again reversed its course. We later learned that some of the remnants of the enemy combined fleet were wandering over the Java Sea and the enemy air force at that time had not yet been destroyed as thoroughly as scheduled. Thus, as a result of a conference between the land and sea commanders and staff officers, the landings were postponed two days. To be sure, the Palembang airdrome had already been seized by the Japanese, thanks to the daring feat of the paratroops and the army air force was playing havoc with the important enemy air bases on Java, while the naval air force was pounding Sourabaya, Malang, Batavia and Bali, but the enemy air force still existed.

"Nevertheless, there was no further time to be lost. Orders were issued that the landings in the face of enemy fire were to be effected between the night of February 28 and dawn of March 1. There was no going back. Landings there were to be made at whatever cost.

"A convoy passing past Billinton Island to the larboard on 27th entered the Java waters, the scene of prospective battle. As expected, enemy planes came flying over us. Three bombs were dropped at about 50 meters off larboard sending forth huge pillars of water. No damage was done to the convoy. Morning dawned upon us on the 28th. After 3 p.m. we saw distant mountains. They were mountains in Java. A squall overtook us at 6 p.m. and after it spent its fury a rainbow appeared in the sky.

Our great convoy was divided into three groups then. A detachment of the Shoji Unit was to land near Patror east of Batavia. Another convoy was sailing toward Merak over the Sunda Strait. The third convoy consisting of the main forces was steaming toward Bantam.

At 11:30 p.m. on February 28 the convoys steamed into their respective anchorages. It was a quiet night. The sky was starless, but a dim shadow of the moon was filtering through clouds over the surface of the sea. As time ripened, landing preparations were completed. Boats fully laden with armed soldiers were gliding over the quiet water. Not a single sound of rifle was heard. At 12:30 a.m. a red rocket signalling the landing was shot up. The second group of landing men started. All believed Java could be landed without bloodshed. Roars of guns were heard at this time. It was learned later that a Japanese destroyer had sunk an enemy gunboat and this accounted for the roars.

Sea Battle Starts

All of a sudden, tremendous roars of guns began to be heard. Exchange of gunfires started then, but nobody could tell which was Japanese warships or enemy warships. One was a Japanese warship and two others were enemy warships, A-class cruiser Houston and B-class cruiser Perth, it was learned later. Orders were issued to all men on deck to come below. All was pitch dark. Anti-aircraft guns on board our ship started action. Flare bombs were dropped by enemy planes on our warships, and immediately following this, destructive bombs were dropped near the ship. Our anti-aircraft guns suspended firing. It was believed that the enemy airplanes had been repulsed.

It was at this moment that a violent shock overtook our ship. There was a tremendous shakeup and various objects crashed to the floor. The blow might be likened to the great seismic shock at the time of the Kanto great earthquake of September 1, 1923. All men went up on the deck. I fitted out a life-saving belt. The ship made a list of 30 degrees. It was past 1 a.m. Roars were still heard. I saw a group of publicity members on the upper deck and several hundred armed soldiers with life-saving belts on the aft-deck. Our ship had been torpedoed in the bow. Someone said the ship would not sink any more, as it had already struck the bottom of the sea.

We saw an enemy oil tanker burning like a red-hot smelter. Enemy soldiers jumping into the sea were seen. At this time we descried our warships here and there. The naval battle was over then and the main forces of the enemy, the Houston and Perth, had been sent to the bottom.

The boom of gunfire which had dimmed into the distance again came near and shells were falling near our ships. They were being fired from the enemy warships that had remained after the disastrous defeat off Java. Shells whistled past overhead. One of them hit a mast of our ship and broke it in the middle. The heavy chain of the crane fell onto the deck with a tremendous thud and shook the whole hull. The commander of our ship ordered us to leap into the sea by turns. Cutting the ropes about the pieces of timber piled on deck we threw the improvised life-savers into the sea. Soldiers leapt one by one. It was then that a second shock dipped the ship on the port side. I felt a sharp dizziness coming on. The men still remaining on deck rushed to the port side which was now almost level with the water. In an avalanche of humanity we plunged into the water.

At this moment, the ship bearing Supreme Commander Imamura was hit by a torpedo and began listing. Undaunted, he continued to issue commands for the second landing, while he and his staff officers who were to land in a third batch remained on deck. The ship was sinking fast. The soldiers leapt with rifle in hand, while the supreme commander and his staff officers and adjutant took to the sea, the staff officers carrying brief cases containing important papers. Just as all had made water, the automobiles and tanks that were on deck fell into the sea with a deafening rattle over the slanting planks. One of the staff officers had hurt his foot but he was swimming with the rest. Being almost the last man to jump, I saw the lieutenant-colonel in charge of transportation leap after me. At some distance from the ship about 40 of us were grouped about five or six pieces of timber. By moonlight I saw other similar groups on the sea.

"'Don't swim. You'll get tired.' 'Take it easy.' 'O.K. with me.' 'Commander!' 'Are you all right, sir?' 'Bunch together more!' 'Squad leader!' 'Chief Private X—!' Such were the cries heard over the water. I looked in the direction of our ships and saw them moving quickly over the water. The currents of the Sunda Straits are notoriously swift. Our X Maru was no longer to be seen. Of the four vessels that had been hit by enemy torpedoes, only the ship which had carried us so far had sunk.

"I think we drifted for about an hour before a rescue boat with a red lantern to mark it out came near. The soldiers were picked up. Sharp cries were heard from among the rescued soldiers: 'Commander!' A certain staff officer, in spite of the cries for him, remained concealed behind a plank and answered only when he saw that all his subordinates had been picked up.

"Meanwhile a severe squall was coming on. The rescue work continued amid the howling winds. We looked at each other after getting on boats and I saw that everybody's face was black with the heavy oil from the sunken ship. Our losses were unexpectedly small. When we landed at Java we looked a sight, with our clothes soaked with sea water. Supreme Commander Imamura [illegible] was no exception."

GENERAL JEN LAUDS NIPPON NAVY FORCES

Superiority of Imperial Units Over Enemy Fleets Proved By Nanking Dignitary

Driving a wedge into the Anglo-American propaganda machinery by clearly proving that the Imperial Japanese Navy has emerged victorious from every major naval encounter against the Allied forces in the War of Greater East Asia, General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Navy of the National Government of China, enumerates many important facts to back up his statements given in a radio broadcast made recently.

The translated text of General Jen's speech, supplied by the International Publicity Board of Nanking, is as follows:

In the course of the 11 months which have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our friendly Ally, Japan, has scored victory after victory incessantly. But the world in general, blinded by the alleged formidability of the Anglo-American navies, is still suspicious of the final outcome of the combat, I take this opportunity, therefore, to enumerate a few facts to prove the brilliant success of Japan in the naval battles on the Pacific in order to dispel the doubts that may be entertained.

1. Geographical Advantage

Within a short time after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has swept over the whole of the South Seas Regions, and the areas under her occupation now extend to Wake Island in the East, the Netherlands Indies in the South, and Burma in the West. The total area of these occupied zones is over six times the size of her own territories, and new naval bases acquired are counted by the scores. Such places as Hongkong, Manila, Guam, Wake, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Timor Island, New Britain, and Solomon Islands are all naval bases of the first order. They are in close proximity to Japan's ordinary bases for her southward advance—the Mandated Islands. Jointly, all these bases not only facilitate naval maneuvers but are also important for Air Force operations.

Naval bases, it must be remembered, have an important bearing in deciding the outcome of naval combats. The availability of the various bases referred to above means veritably the possession of numerous permanently anchored and strong aircraft carriers, numerous formidable naval fortresses. The natural situation of these bases facilitate both offensive and defense operations.

Let us look at the Anglo-American situation. Britain has lost all her bases in the East so that facilities for the launching of a counter-attack is now denied—with the exception of Australia, which is too far away to be of real value. As to the United States, three courses were open for her to launch a counter-offensive on Japan.

Both Britain and the United States now intend to use Australia as the base for a counter-offensive. To bring an army for a long-distance attack is one of the most undesirable courses in military tactics. As for Japan, her defenses are well manned and no openings are offered for the enemy to launch an attack. This may be surmised from the disastrous defeats suffered by the Anglo-American navies in the battles of the Solomon Islands and that of the South Pacific. From the geographical situation itself, therefore, Japan has built up an undefeatable position in this War of Greater East Asia. She possesses, moreover, other advantages conducive to certain victory such as is lacking in Britain and the United States.

2. Strategic Superiority

Since the Washington Conference when she accepted the 5-5-3 naval ratio, Japan had been taking great pains to augment the strength of her supplementary war vessels, and to train a formidable air force. In June last year, when Germany marched eastwards on Soviet Russia and the latter was suffering heavy defeats, the Anglo-American powers, in order to render aid to Soviet Russia so as to menace Germany, were anxious to settle the Pacific problem. The ABCD line was thus highly publicized in an effort to threaten Japan into submission.

With the very commencement of the War, Japan staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and started a march southwards on the Philippines, Hongkong and the Malayan Archipelago simultaneously. Within a few months, she destroyed and occupied all the bases used by the Anglo-American-Dutch imperialists in the course of the past century for aggression against the East Asiatic peoples. Though these achievements have been due to the heroism of the Japanese Forces, the steady policy pursued by the Japanese Command must also be considered a vital factor of the success.

The Anglo-Americans, on the other hand, display a very different state of affairs. Though it has been years since war has been waged, no definite policy has yet been adopted. First they put up the slogan of "Europe First," next superseded by the cry of "The Pacific First." Uncertainty of plans are supplemented by a constant change of commands, so that they can now only resort to propaganda on the opening of the second front, though launching an offensive in North Africa which does not vitally affect the outcome of the war. Their hesitant position is all the more revealed, and the prosecution of the war with such a spirit can only lead to defeat.

3. Spiritual Superiority

In the course of the 30 odd years since the Russo-Japanese War, military training in Japan has always been carried out on the most exacting lines so that the morale of the Japanese troops is by far superior to the Anglo-Americans. The Japanese soldiers not only pay the closest attention to the use of modern armaments, but are moreover fully imbibed with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism. As they march on to the battlefield, they only pray for victory and pay no regard to whether or not they will return alive. The father exhorts the son to duty, and likewise the brother exhorts the brother, and the wife her husband.

For this reason, one of them is as good as a hundred of the enemy, and their dauntless spirit is so great as to be practically proof against fire and water. This can be surmised by their aerial attacks on Anglo-American warships, and their surprise submarine attacks on Pearl Harbor and Sydney, when the participants may all be considered to have entertained the determination to sacrifice their lives to fulfil their duty. The Anglo-American peoples, accustomed as they are in peace to a life of luxury, feel at a loss when called upon to fight.

4. Morale in the Rear

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all the East Asiatic peoples have found themselves standing on the same front. The Japanese rank and file, moreover, have been exerting their efforts unanimously to win final victory. They consider perseverance and industry as natural duties, and are united as one in the observance of their national policy, obeying every order of the Government, without the slightest consideration of personal gains, for the mobilization of manpower and material resources. The wartime system in Japan has thus been smoothly put into execution. This is of course entirely due to the strong public morale in the rear lines.

The Anglo-American peoples, used as they are to considerations of individual liberty, are still divided in their thoughts. While London is subjected to serious bombings, dog racing and dancing are carried on without the least abatement. When the United States decided to introduce wartime emergency provisions in the country, disgruntled voices were heard from within the ranks of the joy-seekers, while anti-war groups exist everywhere waiting for an opportunity to create dissatisfaction. With their public morale in such a state, what can they expect but defeat at the hands of Japan?

5. Replenishment of Resources

With the Japanese occupation of the South Seas Regions, such produces as oil, rubber, tin and flax, which the Anglo-American powers depended for their war industries, have all fallen into Japanese hands. Added to these are the large quantities of cotton, coal, copper and iron produced in China and Manchoukuo. Material resources required by modern war industries are thus almost completely available. The Anglo-American powers, on the other hand, have suffered most severely from their losses, and their difficuties in the promotion of war industries can well be imagined.

From the above points, it will be seen that however may the War on the Pacific be extended, Japan has attained a position of invincibility. For such a victory is only a natural success, an achievement warranted by conditions enumerated above. No doubt, therefore, should exist in the minds of the world. With the victory of Japan in the War on the Pacific thus assured, the final outcome of the War of Greater East Asia will thus also be ascertained. As a member of the East Asiatic peoples, it is incumbent on us to exert our efforts to render assistance to the Japanese Forces so as to discharge our duty for the defense of East Asia, thereby for the rejuvenation of China.

Fu Gets Chekiang Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 4.—Fu Shih-yueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has been elected Director of the Chekiang Branch of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission.

To Dredge Nanhu Lake

C.P.S.

HANKOW, December 8.—The Hupeh Provincial Government has already approved a general plan for the dredging of the Nanhu Lake.

BUSY WEEKEND SCHEDULED FOR Y.C.-A.C. MEMBERS

Six Athletic Events to Be Played Off During Saturday and Sunday

Two basketball, two hockey, a soccer and rugby games are slated to be played off on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club field at Negishi over the weekend.

Today, from 2:30 p.m. sharp, the Club's rugby fifteen will take on the strong Keio J.S.K.S. squad, followed by two basketball games. The Ladies five will play the Shiragiku outfit from 4 p.m. while the men's five will see action against the Honchu quintet an hour later.

On Sunday a combined German and Y.C. and A.C. Ladies hockey team will play the Joshidai girls from 9:30 a.m. At 11 a.m. the undefeated German hockey team will tackle their toughest opposition to date when they are scheduled to cross sticks with the Hitotsubashi eleven. In the afternoon, the Club's soccer eleven will take on outside opposition from 2:30 p.m. sharp.

The rugby game, today, will see the Club players out for revenge as the Keio J.S.K.S. fifteen handed them a 32 to 13 drubbing three weeks ago. The Club's team will be a strong one and a good game is expected. Tomorrow morning will find the undefeated German team tackling their toughest opposition to date and a battle royal is expected. The Hitotsubashi team consists of former Shodai stars and they placed eight players on the All Japan O.B. championship held in Tokyo recently.

Y.C. and A.C. Rugby: Messrs. Swanson, Lavalle, Speringer, Petroff, Schoene, Harriss (captain) J. Planas, Pestalozzi, Agajan, Vogt, Weiss, Weidemann, A. Bernstein, F. Planas. Reserve: W. Schmidt. Referee: M. Fachtmann.

Ladies basketball: Mrs. Brigel, Miss Lord, Miss T. Planas (captain), Miss Eymard, Miss M. Andreis, Miss C. Planas, Miss M. Andreis, Miss L. Andreis, Miss C. Planas, Miss Prohaska, Miss Albeck.

Men's basketball: Messrs. J. Planas, Harriss, Schoene, Eymard, Boixo, Weed, F. Planas.

German Hockey eleven: Messrs. Meisinger, Burmester (captain), E. Levedag, Fehlen, Dr. Engel, Beilstedt, Piper, E. Levedag Jr. Pekrun, Dohm and Scheutte. Referee: Mr. Glombik.

Y.C. and A.C. soccer: Messrs Boixo, Bielous, Fachtmann, F. Planas, Kranz, C. Fernandes, DaSilva, J. Planas, Speringer, Schmidt, Gordes.

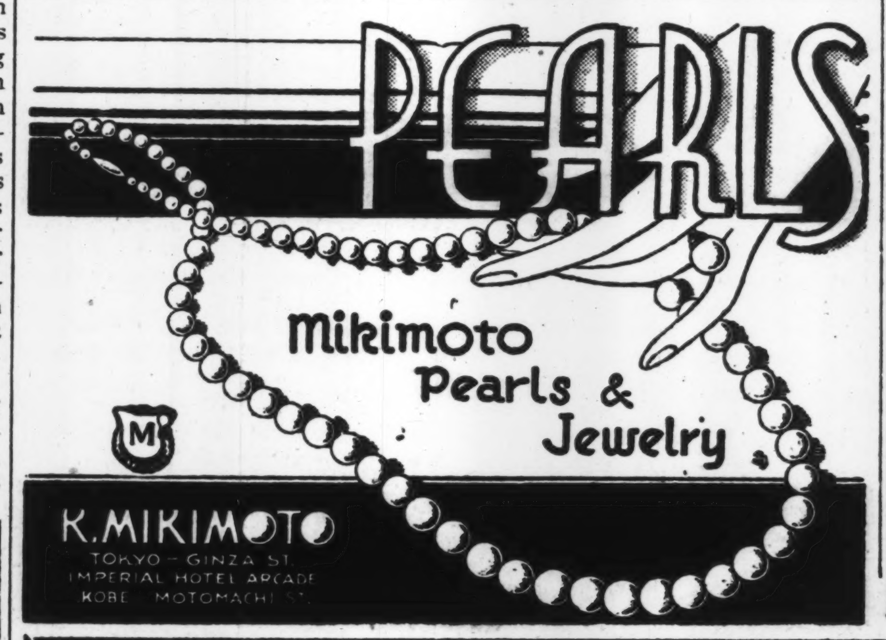
Y.C.A.C. Christmas Party

The committee of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club in Yokohama has announced that the annual Christmas children's party will be held this year on December 23 from 3 to 6 p.m. Members are requested to send in their cards stating the number of children they wish to invite. A large number is expected to attend and the children are assured of a pleasant afternoon with games, attractions and presents from Santa Claus.

Sa Assumes Post

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 8.—An impressive ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Headquarters for the Canton Strategic Port recently to mark the assumption of post of Vice-Admiral by Sa Fu-Chou, new Commander of the Port.



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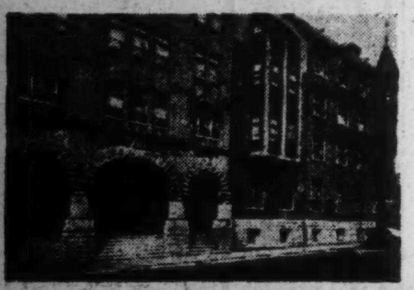

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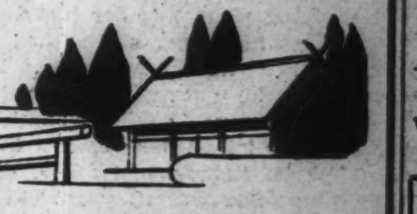

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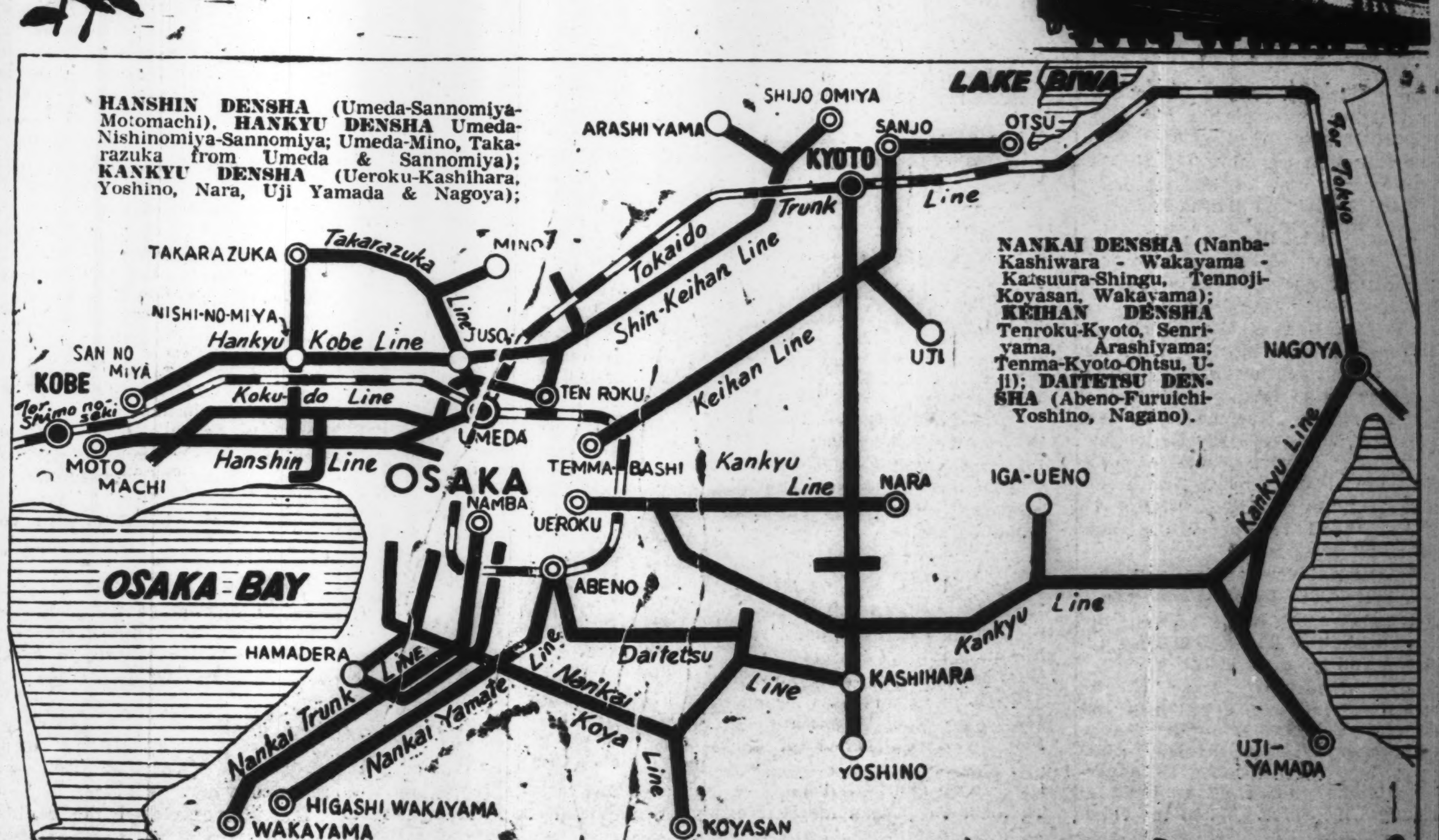

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REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

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GERMAN Couple want to rent as soon as possible furnished or unfurnished foreign or semi-foreign style house, 4-6 rooms. If possible in Yokohama, Tokyo, Azabu, Aoyama, Kojimachi, Akasaka. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style house for rent, fully furnished, near Iidabashi Bridge, convenient situation, garden, rent ¥180. For particulars apply to Information Office, former British Embassy, Kojimachi-ku.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

WANTED by German gentleman one big or two furnished rooms with bath. Apply Box 410, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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LEICA Camera model 3-A, lens 1:2, almost new. Box 412, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GALLANTRY OF BYAKKOTAI, LAUDED BY WHOLE WORLD, TRACED TO GOOD MOTHERS

Behind the World-Famed Exploit of the Byakkotai Lie the Patient, Self-Sacrificing Efforts of Valiant Mothers, Mothers Who Raised Their Sons to Become Heroes Whose Courage Moved Even the World's Bravest

Aizu, where the Byakko-tai was born, is a large basin surrounded by mountains. Here summer and winter are long, while spring and autumn are short. Although natural resources are plentiful and industries are well developed, droughts and damage from the trying winter are severe and floods are not infrequent.

Life in the basin, then, must be one long struggle, and this struggle cultivates a staunch power of perseverance, an unbending will to execute all ideas, and a deep reverence for God.

It was among such environment and tradition that the Byakko-tai was born. It is a known fact that this troop of brave youths is the center of the nation's esteem even to this day and that it is used as spiritual pabulum by Germany and Italy for the training of their youths.

Hitler Jugend

Some years ago the Hitler Jugend of Germany came to Aizu to see for themselves the site where the Byakko-tai had worked so brilliantly. At the reception held there, one of them stated, "We have not come to Japan to see the flourishing Ginza streets, nor the beauties of Nikko, but we have come to see with our own eyes the home of the Byakko-tai."

In Italy, Mussolini was so impressed by the Byakko-tai that he gave the same name to his Royal guard.

The deeds of these brave youths who have inspired the people throughout the world are well known, but little is known about their firm but gentle mothers who guided them and spurred them on the battlefields.

Kiyomi Tsugawa

The mother of Kiyomi Tsugawa, one of the youths, for example, was a brave, sterling woman, and it is quite evident that the lad had been influenced by her.

One day Kiyomi went with his mother to worship at the Kannon in Nakada about two ri away from his home. On their way home they stopped at an inn for lunch. Seeing a dog lying nearby, Kiyomi held out a fish bone but the dog accidentally bit Kiyomi's thumb.

Kiyomi instantly bit off the tip of the thumb, and spitting it out, said to his mother, "The dog might have had poison and caused me serious trouble afterwards. There's nothing to worry now, mother, for I have bitten off the part he has touched." Then binding his thumb with a piece of rag he nonchalantly went home. He was 13 at that time.

He was imbued with the daily teachings of his mother and the traditions of the clan. In the homes of that time children were taught from their seventh year to go through the etiquette of harakiri with their chopstick before every meal. Any one neglecting this procedure was not allowed to eat.

Shotaro Nishikawa

The father of Shotaro Nishikawa, another of the Byakko-tai, died a glorious death in the Battle of Fushimi. In raising her son, the mother constantly reminded him of his father's greatness and his duty to keep up the honor of the family.

Upon her son's departure for the front at the report of the clan's danger, she encouraged him, saying that the time had finally come for him to follow in his father's footsteps.

Shotaro was a sprightly youth worthy of his brave father. When the Byakko-tai was about to advance to Tonokushi, decision could not be reached as to whether or not the troop should be divided into two and one part fight the enemy while the other remained to defend Takizawa.

Shotaro stood up and without the least hesitation held that as the enemy outnumbered the Byakko-tai by thousands, there would be very little hope for both groups should they be divided. Why not attack the enemy full force and leave the defense of Takizawa to the grown-ups he suggested. The troop immediately followed his suggestion.

Hopeless Battle

The battle at Tonokuchi was hopeless. The leader was lost, provisions were gone, and the men were utterly fatigued. Someone brought up the suggestion that they all kill themselves and uphold their honor as subjects of the clan.

Again Shotaro stepped up. "We still have ammunition, and our swords are not yet broken," he said. "We must not die until we know what has happened to our lord and the castle. It would not be too late to die after ascertaining their fate.

He then led the youths to the castle, but erroneously took the wrong course into Mount Iimori. Mistaking the burning town below them for Wakamatsu Castle, he and his followers committed harakiri. The fact that this youth of 16 was able to lead his comrades to a valiant death was the result of his mother's daily teachings which stressed the manner in which a samurai should die.

Aizu Clan

The Aizu clan to which the Byakko-tai belonged was well united even at the time of the last days of the Shogunate when almost every clan was being torn by strife. Those of Aizu who committed suicide upon hearing that the last of their clan was near numbered more than 340, most of which were women looking after their homes.

Needless to say, the Aizu homes adhered to strict discipline. The whole family recited each day a set of precepts and practiced them rigidly. No one who neglected these was considered a man.

In the Boshin War, which was fought between the Imperial forces and the clans of northeastern Japan, 3,000 Aizu men sacrificed themselves at the fall of their clan. Of these 233 were women.

233 Women

Many tragedies are connected with these 233 women. Among them the wife of Tanomo Saigo, who was looking after her children and some relatives. Hearing that their clan was facing destruction, she and the rest of the family attired themselves in white and died as martyrs for the cause. Just before her death she made a poem, which substantially reads as follows: "Though like frail bamboo branches blown freely about we be, know thee that in us are also the unbreakable joints."

Some years ago a society called "The Frail Bamboo Society" after the poem, was formed in memory of these brave women, and a Frail Bamboo Memorial was erected at the Zenryuji Temple at the foot of Mount Oda near Wakamatsu.

Wife of Jimboshuri

Then there was the wife of Jimboshuri, who tried to commit suicide with the rest of her parents' family when she was stopped in alien territory unfit for her to die. Her dying place was her husband's home. Whereupon, she rushed toward her husband's home, but meeting the enemy force on her way, she went back to Sakashita, where she joined the women's force of Takeko Nakano and finally died fighting. She was 23 years old at that time.

The rest of the women's force went into the castle and gave every possible aid by cooking, nursing, and making ammunitions. Attired in masculine hakama, and their hair bobbed short they worked with the agility of men, much to the surprise of the men, who had feared they would be a mere nuisance and become consumers of the limited provision.

Bandage Washer

The bandages which had been so abundant were soon gone as wounded after wounded continued to be carried in. Their obis were stripped, their underwear cut into pieces and every piece of cloth was used as bandage. The stale smell of blood permeated every one of the once gorgeous rooms of the castle.

All this while, a woman washed the soiled bandages by the castle well. She was Koko, the mother of Takeko Nakano, the leader of the women's troops. All day long she washed in silence the heaps of bandages thick with blood and pus. Knowing that others would shrink from this work, she had sincerely devoted herself to the task.

Strict Discipline

The courage of these women and the dauntlessness of the youths of the Byakko-tai were born from the rigid education of the Aizu clan. In the precepts mentioned before were such rules as "Never remain standing while talking or listening to your elders. Never use fans even in the hottest weather. Never put your hands in your pockets no matter how cold it may be. And never place anything filthy where it might offend the sight of your parents."

It stressed temperance and the simplicity of living, advocating that parents should raise their children with love and a full sense of responsibility.

In Aizu the parents were held responsible for every misdemeanor of the children. This fact alone shows the importance placed upon home education. Up to school age, the mother trained her child to build a strong will power. When the child began to go to school, the school and the home cooperated in implanting in him the spirit that would overcome all obstacles.

Children entered the schools run by the clan from nine to ten years of age. Those below that age formed an association, and after a quiet, daily retrospection into their actions, they went through a variety of training to build up a strong will power.

Playmates Association

The association, which was called the "Playmates Association" or "Ju," usually consisted of some eight to twelve children of the neighborhood. The eldest of the group became the head or Jucho. The ones that attained the tenth year formed an association of their own, and called it the "Pupils' Ju."

As the minor children went to private teachers or to private elementary schools to learn their three R's, it was not until afternoon that they could meet and play together.

The parents of the children took turns in lending the members of the Playmates' Association a room for them to play in. In summer, water was served, and in winter, hot water, but nothing else. No candy or fruit was allowed to be served.

When the children were gathered, they sat according to their age, the oldest sitting at the head. The rank of the father was completely disregarded.

When every one was seated in order, the Jucho read out aloud a set of rules to be followed by the members, who listened attentively to each word with their heads bowed.

The Jucho then asked if any of the members were guilty of violating the rules since their meeting, on the prior day. Some confessed spontaneously, while others had their misconduct reported by other members.

The punishments were severe, the lightest being that called "Munen," or "regret," in which the culprit was made to apologize before each member for having brought disgrace to the honor of the Aizu samurai.

The heaviest was the "Hagiri," in which the child was made an outcast by the group. In this case, the father of the culprit went to apologize to the Jucho, who consulted the rest of the members and granted pardon if no one opposed.

After the confession, the children went out to play. Their games did not differ in any way from those of other children, except that they were not allowed to go home without the Jucho's permission.

Women's Education

As for women's education, training was started from quite an early age. At five they were taught to read, and at seven lessons in poetry making were given. At eight they took Yokyoku chanting lessons, at ten halberd practices, at eleven, they were taught spinning and weaving, at fourteen they were instructed in men's coiffure so that they would be able to comb their future husbands' hair, and at fifteen, they were married as fully accomplished women.

The women of the Aizu clan were only too glad to sacrifice themselves for the cause. Believing themselves to be part of a whole, they made themselves martyrs for the sake of their husbands' honor and the clan. This spirit of giving themselves for the whole had given birth to the 230 brave women. The women of today have much to learn from the women of the Aizu clan. (Aizu Byakko-tai no Haha wo Kataru—from Fujokai.)

Well, Well

When a rat is heard squeak
In pain and anguish
'Tis paradise for the cat
And hell for the rat.

Nothingness

Let only your soul dwell
In the realm of Nothingness,
You shall see not far off
Hokoya's transcendant hills.

When Things Vanish

Do the vast oceans die?
Do the mountains die?
The waters vanish from the seas;
The green mountain becomes bare
and barren.

Love's Labors

My love's labors of these days
If reported and recommended
For the grant of honors
Would win a cap of the Fifth
Rank.
Should no grant be made
For my love's labors of these
days,
I would go and appeal
To the metropolitan magistrate.

Valor of Byakkotai Found Noted Admirer In Premier Mussolini

Courage is a virtue that has no geographical frontiers, and men of courage themselves are the first to recognize valor in others. The many deeds of valor that fill the pages of Japanese history find admirers in different parts of the world. On a hill in Fukushima Prefecture stands a granite column which was sent all the way from Italy by Premier Mussolini, as a mark of his admiration of, and a tribute to, the courage of the Byakkotai.

The Byakkotai was a band of gallant youths from the Aizu clan of Iwashiro who took part in the defense of the castle during the civil warfare of the Meiji Restoration. When from the summit of Mount Iimori they saw a fire near the castle, they thought that the castle itself had been captured, and believing that they faced defeat, died bravely by their own hands.

TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 10

Katsuiye Shibata, Gorozaemon Niwa, Gemba Sakuma were considered the most likely to be selected. Kyoto was then amazed beyond words when the small, inexperienced Tokichiro Kinoshita was entrusted with the defense of the capital.

Kinoshita fulfilled his duties faithfully and wisely for about a year, during which time he cooperated with Shogun Yoshiaki and exerted himself in the welfare of the people. Kyoto became a haven of tranquillity and peace reigned throughout the city.

Meanwhile, in Gifu, Nobunaga's ties with Iyeyasu Tokugawa of Mikawa had become closer still.

Iyeyasu had formerly been known as Iyeyasu Matsudaira and had used the Castle of Okazaki as his headquarters but his name had been changed to Iyeyasu Tokugawa and his new quarters were at the Hamamatsu Castle.

With Iyeyasu's aid Nobunaga then decided to defeat Shingen Takeda of Kai and Hojo of Kanto and thus bring all the western provinces under his power.

* * *

Nobunaga Oda's achievement was a source of great disappointment to the other provincial lords, each of whom had had aspirations of being the first one to make a triumphant entrance into Kyoto. Foremost among them was the lord of Echizen (today known as Fukui Prefecture), Yoshikage Asakura, who took no pains to hide his displeasure.

Fully aware that he would one day have to meet Asakura on the battlefield, Nobunaga held several conferences with Iyeyasu Tokugawa. In February of the first year of Genki (1570), both generals decided to proceed to Kyoto to all outward appearances on a pleasure trip. Under the guise of pleasure seekers, Nobunaga and Iyeyasu consummated their plans and on April 20th, after the snows had melted, rushed their armies to Tsuruga in Echizen.

Tokichiro was given command of the vanguard. From Tsuruga he quickly pushed on to Tezutsu Castle which was immediately overpowered. Then he advanced on Kanegasaki Castle.

Seeing the enemy's speedy advance, Yoshikage Asakura decided that there was no time to lose. He raised an army of large proportions, 25,000 men, and set out from his headquarters at the Castle of Ichijogatani. At the same time he requested help from his ally in northern Omi, Nagamasa Asai.

* * *

Lord Asai of Bitchu was related to Nobunaga by marriage to the latter's sister, so Nobunaga had never harbored the slightest suspicion of his brother-in-law.

Nagamasa Asai, however, was convinced that Nobunaga's plan included an invasion of his own province after the defeat of Asakura. Whereupon he decided to strike at Oda from the rear and stage a double attack with Asakura attacking from the front.

Nobunaga's rage at this startling piece of news was indeed frightful to behold. Shouting that they would be trapped like so many mice if they didn't act right away, he ordered his army to retreat before it was too late.

There was no other way out for the time being. Due to the largeness of their armies, it was not possible for Oda and Tokugawa to withdraw secretly. They also knew that a tragic end would be in store for them if Asakura's 25,000 were to pounce on them as they retreated.

Alarmed at the dark prospect facing his army Nobunaga hastened to recall Tokichiro for a council of war of decisive importance.

The round eyes on Tokichiro Kinoshita's monkey face glittered with unusual fierceness as he respectfully presented himself before Nobunaga Oda.

Bonfire of Kanegasaki Castle

Nobunaga spoke up in worried tones.

"Tokichiro, I've made up my mind to retreat for the time being. What do you think?"

"I agree with you, my Lord. I don't think there is any other way out at the moment."

"I'm worried about the plan of retreat. It's such a large army."

"My Lord, now is not the time to hesitate. The sooner we withdraw our forces the better. Victory in battle rests upon the one who siezes his opportunity the quickest."

"I know that, Tokichiro. But we'll have trouble if Asakura's army of 25,000 resorts to immediate pursuit."

"My Lord, you need not worry on that score. If the rear guard is strong the enemy will be successfully held at bay."

"It's easy enough to speak of it but when it comes down to actual practice it is a difficult task."

Nobunaga frowned and sighed. The plan of retreat grew more and more difficult in his mind.

Tokichiro smiled as he again addressed his lord.

* * *

"My Lord, please allow me to command the rear guard. I shall undertake to show Asakura what magnificent fighters we possess. Two to three hundred men will be enough. It will be harder if we have too many soldiers."

Tokichiro's words carried conviction and Nobunaga nodded understandingly.

"I see, so you offer to undertake the dangerous mission. It's a big job. . . ."

"Please rest your mind at peace and retreat with no more hesitation. I shall take charge of the rest."

Greatly relieved, Nobunaga then issued a command to divide the two armies in groups of twenty in order to avoid attracting attention. Nobunaga himself proceeded to Kyoto by way of Kuchikidani with only a few attendants. Shibata, Niwa, and the other generals also broke up camp and followed in good order either by Wakasa or by Negorodani.

Tokichiro was left behind at the Castle of Kanegasaki with six to 700 men.

"I expect you men to hold out to the very last. The longer we hold out the better the chances of our troops reaching safety. It is an honor to be able to die for our Lord, for the thousands of our comrades. I want you men to make up your minds to fight until your last breath, to die together with your commander."

* * *

Yoshikage Asakura's large army had by now reached the Konome Pass. Here the former defenders of Kanegasaki Castle were met, and Asakura promised to avenge their defeat.

Encouraged by their leader's promise every soldier charged in the direction of Kanegasaki Castle with renewed vigor.

Darkness enveloped the countryside. Not a star shone in the sky. As Asakura's forces advanced, nothing but silence could be heard from the Castle of Kanegasaki. Yoshikage thought this strange but continued to advance as he could not afford to have the once aroused spirit of his men broken by a sudden order to stop.

Down the pass and through the valley they proceeded until they reached a wooded region. Suddenly from a group of trees came the sharp report of guns. It was evidently blind firing but in the pitch darkness the noise was deafening.

"It's an ambush," shouted Yoshikage. Confusion followed his words.

A second volley rent the air, this time from the opposite side, and greater confusion ensued. No one had the courage to advance any longer and everyone fled in utter disorder.

* * *

Asakura's shouts to calm down the frightened army was of no avail.

Into this turmoil plunged Kinoshita and his soldiers from the front, from the left, from the right.

Suddenly the fleeing Asakura and his soldiers realized that they were no longer being pursued.

Looking back they caught sight of a huge bonfire burning furiously in front of the walls of the Castle of Kanegasaki, evidently to check any further onslaughts on the part of Asakura.

Order having been restored to his army, Asakura decided to encamp at the Konome Pass for the night, for he felt sure that Nagamasa Asai would successfully deal with the retreating Oda army, and as for the Castle of Kanegasaki, the men in there were as good as mice in a trap.

The bonfire at Kanegasaki Castle burnt brightly throughout the night. Lulled by the light Yoshikage fell asleep and dreamt that he had subjugated Lord Oda's army.

Day was breaking when he awoke next morning and gave orders for an immediate attack.

"The enemy must have watched all night. The men are no doubt thoroughly tired out. Let us attack immediately and recapture the Castle of Kanegasaki."

Asakura was the first to mount his horse. His vassals followed close behind.

* * *

Flags and banners fluttered at Kanegasaki Castle but the castle itself was strangely silent. This greatly puzzled Yoshikage. He pondered at some length on the situation, but unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, finally gave the command for his army to charge.

Full of energy and courage the intrepid warriors charged into the enemy. However, the next minute amazement replaced their shouts of battle.

Inside the walls not a living soul was to be found. A number of horses grazed by the castle walls, each bearing five or six banners or flags.

"Tricked again," thought Asakura quickly dismounting from his horse and gnashing his teeth in mortification.

Thanks to Tokichiro's clever trick Nobunaga's large army was thus able to retreat to safety.

In appreciation of his faithful service Tokichiro was appointed lord of a domain of 3,000 koku. He also received the name of Hideyoshi, and from this time became known as Hideyoshi Tokichiro Kinoshita.

(To Be Continued)

Frailty

The lofty mountains and the seas,
Being mountains, being seas,
Both exist and are real.
But frail as flowers are the lives
of men,
Passing phantoms of this world.

STIRRING EPISODES FIGURE IN HISTORY OF ARTILLERY; NOBUNAGA FIRST UTILIZER

About the Time That Iyeyasu Was Born Guns Were Brought to Japan by a Mere Accident. Today, the Results of the Imperial Forces' Campaigns In the Present War Speak Volumes for the Progress Achieved

In the 11th year of the Tenmon era or 1542 in the Christian era, the very year when Iyeyasu Tokugawa was born, guns were introduced into Japan by a mere accident.

In that year three Portuguese men who were on their way from Thai to China were caught in a gale and drifted to the Bay of Nishimura on Tanegashima in southern Japan.

According to Sobun's "Records of Guns," the drifted vessel caused great commotion among the people. The people had no idea where it had come from or who the queer looking occupants of the vessel were.

The record continues, "Amongst the excited crowd was a scholar from Ming called Wu Po. Oribe-no-jo, the superintendent of Nishimura wrote on the sand with his cane, 'Who are these strange people and from what country do they come? What queer people they are!' Upon reading these words, Wu Po immediately wrote, 'These are merchants of some barbaric tribe in the South-West.' "

The First Guns

The boat was then brought to Akaogi, where Tokioka, the lord of Tanegashima, received some guns from the Portuguese men. Whereupon, Tokioka had his retainer, Koshiro Sasakawa, learn the way to make ammunition and had Kombe-no-jo Kiyosada Yaita make some guns after those given by the Portuguese.

This Kombe Yaita had a beautiful daughter called Wakasa, whom he gave to the captain of the ship, so intent was he upon learning the method of gun-making.

The following year, the captain came back to Tanegashima with Wakasa and taught Kombe how to stop the bottom of the gun-barrel with a screw. At this time Wakasa got off the ship, refusing to return. Several days later, a funeral rite was held for her to make the captain believe that she had died. Such a tragedy was connected with the introduction of the first guns.

Age of Strife

That was an age of continuous strife among the various barons. In the Negoroji Temple of Kishu was a certain Sugibo, who went all the way to Tanegashima over a thousand ri, craving the gun.

Unable to refuse the earnest appeal of Sugibo, Tokioka finally gave him one, instructing him on its use besides teaching him the method of making ammunition.

The Negoroji Temple, to which Sugibo belonged, was originally the head-temple of the Shingi school of the Shingon sect, whose founder, Reverend Kokyu, had gone there, from Mount Koya and built the temple to commemorate the conversion of the ex-Emperor Toba to that sect.

Soldier Priests

From some time in the Yoshino-cho period, the devotees of the sect began to arm themselves and became soldier-priests. It is said that the soldier-priests in the 200 temples of that mountain numbered as many as 20,000 and were so earnest in their gun practice that even Nobunaga and Hideyoshi could do nothing against them.

There was also a merchant in Sakai of Izumi Province, named Matazaburo Tachibanaya, who stayed in Tanegashima for a couple of years to learn the methods of gun-making.

After mastering the art, he went back to Sakai, where he taught it to the large number of people who thronged to him from all parts of Japan.

Soon after the introduction of the gun into Japan, the manufacturing process was introduced into Kunitomo-mura in the District of Sakata in Omi Province, which began to flourish as the arsenal of Japan.

Flourishing Industry

Among the rivaling barons of that time, the most outstanding was Nobunaga Oda, with whose aid, gun-making in Kunitomo developed into a large-scale industry.

In the 18th year of the Tenmon era (1549), Nobunaga had Ippa Hashimoto, the rifling instructor, order 500 guns of Zembe Kunitomo, Heshiro, Sukedayu, and Fujikuemon who completed the order on November 21 of the following year.

However it is recorded in the "Records of Lord Nobunaga" that in his meeting with Yamashirono-kami Saito and Tomita of Owari the year before the guns were made, 500 of his men were carrying guns.

From this fact, it may be surmised that he had already been using guns even before he had placed the order. He was worthy of his name of hero to be so farsighted. It might be noted that he was only 16 years of age at that time, and that it was he who changed Japan's war tactics by using guns in a large scale.

Battle of Nagashiro

It was at the time of the Battle of Nagashino, which occurred on May 8 of the 3rd year of the Tensho era (1575). Leading a troop 15,000 strong from Kai, Shinano, and Uyeno, Katsuyori Takeda launched an attack upon Mikawa. Relying on his fine generals and brave warriors, he gave no thought to weapons or war strategy.

On the other hand Nobunaga studied the use of guns in the war. Constructing a fence in the foreground, he had 3,000 men hide behind it and fire upon the enemy when it approached. Faced with this surprise attack, the enemy scurried away. Even the Koshu soldiers who were renowned from ages past for their bravery could do nothing against the flying bullets.

The battles till then had been fought in single combats, and even after the guns had come into use, the soldiers who were accustomed to fighting with bow and arrow, continued to fight in the former way.

Nobunaga, however, adopted completely new war tactics. He obstructed the advance of the enemy forces by means of the fence, and dividing his 3,000 armed men into three forces, had the forces take turns at firing upon the advancing enemy. As soon as the enemy began to retreat, he had his men pursue them with guns.

The effectiveness of group combat was well proven in this battle and gave way to new war tactics. The construction of castles was also changed with the introduction of the new fighting method.

The castle walls before guns came to be used were usually of clay with a wooden fence to reinforce them and a moat around them. However, with the use of guns, stone castles began to appear.

When Hideyoshi attacked the Takamatsu Castle by sea, he used guns while Mitsuhide Akechi fire by volleys in his attack upon the Honnoji Temple.

In every one of Hideyoshi's battles, including those at Shishigatake and Chosen, guns and spears were used.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa also gave much thought to the new weapon. Soon after his defeat at Sampogahara, he managed to enter into the Hamamatsu Castle. To make up for the defeat, his retainers, Tadayo Okubo and Yasukage Amano, planned to make a surprise attack upon the Taketa force at midnight at Saigagake. Leading 16 gunners and a hundred soldiers, the two took a short cut to the rear of the Taketa force and launched an attack.

Success of Guns

Not knowing the actual number of the enemy troop, the Taketa force fell into complete confusion, many of them falling off the cliff of Saigagake into the jaws of death.

The victory of the Tokugawa force in the Battles of Sekigahara and Osaka was due to the large number of guns and cannons on the Tokugawa side. Thus the use and manufacture of guns made great strides during this period of fighting barons.

However, during the 200 years from the latter part of the Kanei era to the Koka era (from about 1640 to about 1847) when peace prevailed, the guns were put under strict control and as they were hardly used, no improvement was made in the quality nor did the quantity increase.

As the Shogunate came to a close, interest in weapons was again fired. However, according to the writings of Shuan Takashima, no clan had ever had military drills, and for every 1,000 soldiers there were only 30 guns.

The coming of Commodore Perry from America in the 6th year of the Kaei era (1853) then awakened the Tokugawa regime from its peaceful slumber of 200 years.

Anti-Shogunate Movement

To add to this great event, the anti-Shogunate movement developed with great speed, forcing the Shogunate Government to arm itself despite its fast declining treasury. In the 2nd year of the Keio era (1866), it ordered 10,000 breech-loaders and 10,400 others from France, with which it was on friendly terms.

Needless to say, the part played by the guns in the fight against the Shogunate regime was great, and the number of guns imported in the few years prior to the Meiji Restoration amounted to as many as 500,000. It is said that the total cost was $6,000,000.

In the 4th year of the Meiji era (1871), the English Snider rifles were used by the infantry, while the American-made Spenser rifles were designated for the use of the cavalry, artillery and transport soldiers. Later, in the 13th year (1880), the Murata gun was decided upon for the infantry and the cavalry.

In the 18th year of Meiji (1885), the Murata gun was reformed and became known as the 18th year gun. Four years later the Murata magazine rifle and the Murata carbine were established. These were replaced by the 30th year magazine rifles in 1897, which gave way to the 38th year type after the Russo-Japanese War, and in the 44th year of Meiji, the 44th year type of carbine was established, which remains in use to this day.

"Rome was not built in a day," the proverb goes. Ever since the first introduction of guns into Japan, great pains were taken to improve the manufacturing process and the technique of usage. And the fruit of those painstaking efforts has now appeared in the form of the many brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial soldiers in constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. (By Heita Marino. From the Sunday Mainichi.)

BIG INCREASE SEEN IN FORESTRY GUILDS

Number in Existence on September 30 Reaches 3,654 With Membership of 1,455,258

The constant efforts exercised since 1940 by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to popularize the organization of Forestry Guilds throughout Japan, except Hokkaido, with a view to enrich the supply of lumber in wartime, have yielded excellent results. The number of guilds on September 30, 1942, reached 3,654 with 1,455,258 members who own 7,889,162 chobu of land having 1,959,855,000 koku of lumber. The total amount of investments in these forests are ¥64,248,228, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The figures given above show a substantial increase in the number of guilds and their members as compared with June 30 last, when there were 3,316 guilds with 1,322,166 members in ownership of 7,297,569 chobu of forests containing 1,720,153,000 koku of lumber. The total amount of investments were ¥59,084,704.

Of the guilds newly formed, after June 30 last, 280 are under the direct management of the owners of the forests in question, 50 under the management of agents and 4 in operation in other ways.

Management of Guilds

Of the 4,654 guilds which are now in existence throughout Japan Proper, minus Hokkaido, 2,645 are under the direct management of the land owners, 710 under the management of agents, and the remaining 199 in operation in various manners.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now considering the best policy of enabling those forestry guilds to render the most valuable services to the country in wartime through their products.

In spite of the great efforts exercised by the authorities, the number of forestry guilds formed by the end of 1941 was only 2,879, or about 80 per cent of the number aimed at, and it is since January last that the number of guilds has begun to show a rapid increase.

At present, Akita-ken, Yamagata-ken, Gunma-ken, Kanagawa-ken, Niigata-ken, Shizuoka-ken, Aichi-ken, Miye-ken, Shiga-ken, Kyoto-fu, Hyogo-ken, Tottori-ken, Shimane-ken, Kagawa-ken, Kochi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, and Kagoshima-ken are showing most satisfactory results. In these prefectures, the formation is practically completed of the forestry management system as specified in the revised forestry Law.

The Mirrors of The Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

had retired to Koga of Shimosa, content with the august title of Kubo Kanryo, the historic office of Kenryo had passed into the hands of the Uyesugis. Then there developed a chronic feud between the two Uyesugis, and the authority of the Kanryo had suffered further degradation with the result that the Uyesugis had become like unto other local barons.

But now at last the two Uyesugis in full recognition of their imminent peril, had thrown overboard all their rivalries and animosities and were united in their common cause against the Hojos; and they seemed to be dead earnest this time in staging a grand comeback. So the daimyos of Kanto were inclined for this once to take them at their words. Besides, there was truth in what the Uyesugis had proclaimed: if they but missed this chance of strafing the Hojos the whole of Kanto would be trodden underfoot by the upstart Hojos. The Kanto barons, or most of them, preferred perhaps the authority of the Kubo Kanryo of Koga and the two Uyesugis whom they had known for generations to the Hojo rulers who had appeared but recently. So they responded to the Uyesugis' call, some with loyal enthusiasm, others reluctantly perhaps, more out of fear of revenge if they disobeyed and the Uyesugis emerged victorious. From all parts of Kanto—Kozuke, Shimotsuke, northern Musashi and Shimosa—gathered motley troops of various tempers and sizes, some only in scores, others in hundreds and in thousands, according to the greater or lesser influence of the warrior captain, and the total number of those who had poured into Hirai was estimated at 65,000.

Ujiyasu in a Fix

So was launched the anti-Hojo campaign from east and west at the same time. In August of Tenmon 14th year (1545) Imagawa Yoshimoto at the head of a powerful army composed of warriors of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga attacked the fortress of Nagakubo in Suruga; at the report of which Ujiyasu immediately sent reinforcements to strengthen it. No sooner was this done than there came from Musashi the alarming news that the two Uyesugis were raising a mighty all-Kanto army to claim back everything they had lost to the Hojos. Their army of 65,000 men left Hirai on September 28, and on the 26th were encamped on the banks of the river Iruma at a district called Kashihara. Now that they were on the war paths, bound to strike a fatal blow at Odawara, they might as well celebrate an initial sacrifice by strangling the Castle of Kawagoe on the way. This was the idea of their encampment on the Iruma. The presence of such powerful troops in the midst of the Musashi plain, uninterrupted for miles around by hill or forest, made a formidable spectacle indeed. As far as the eye could reach the whole vast Kanto plain seemed like a sea of warriors, and the forest of banners and flags betokening the names of different clans, waved menacingly in the autumnal gale. However plucky be Hojo Tsunashige, the famous commander of the garrison, he with his puny 3,000 men, must be feeling dead with fright. If ever a great warlord was in a fix, Ujiyasu, Lord of Odawara, certainly was this time.

(To Be Continued)

Inspecting Silk

The mystifying contraptions are all patented "raw silk examining machines," according to the lables. These contrivances test the tensile strength, resistance to moisture and other properties of silk yarns. The basis for raw and thrown silk adopted by the permanent committee of the Paris international congress of 1900 was a fixed length and a variable weight, the standard of length being 450 meters and the weight the denier. Thus, instead of counts, like cotton, silk is measured in deniers.

FIRM TONE REMAINS ON EXCHANGE FLOOR

Short-Term Market Steady, While Spots and Long-Terms Show Advance

The new proposed iron concern will operate the present iron plant of the Chosen Riken Kinzoku Kaisha or the Chosen Riken Metal Company, which the Kanegafuchi interests recently purchased from the Riken Concern.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously firm yesterday and prices stiffened with the majority of listed wares yesterday.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Exchange continued to rise ¥2.50, its new ¥1.20, Osaka Exchange, new ¥1.50, while Japan Sand Iron went forward ¥1.80 Teikoku Rayon ¥1.60 Ebara Iron Works, new, and Tokyo Rayon ¥1.70 each, Asahi Glass, Toa Tobacco and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.40 each, and Sumatra Development, new, ¥1.00. On the other hand, Ikegai Iron Works lost ¥1.90.

The short-term was likewise steady, but something like a lull prevailed subsequent to the sharp rises of the prime issues on Thursday afternoon.

The spot market was featured by an upward swing of miscellaneous industrials, for Tokyo Aerifiers stepped up ¥1.50, Mitsui Mining and Iwate Coal ¥1.30 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	131.7	130.5
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.5	80.2	80.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	76.7	79.0
Kurashiki Rayon	71.5	....	71.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.4	75.5	73.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.6	96.0	97.0
Showa Elec In (50)	77.3	77.9	78.6
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.4	74.8	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.4	92.9	92.8
O. S. K. (50)	86.4	85.1	86.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	71.1	....	71.2
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.6	63.3	63.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.6	92.0	92.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.8	68.5	68.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	101.4	102.4	103.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	129.0	128.4	127.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.8	67.9	67.8
Japan Beer (50)	99.9	97.9	98.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	43.5
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	45.6	46.4
Asahi Glass (50)	102.5	101.2	101.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	103.9	104.4	103.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.9	93.8	93.9

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	104.8	5.3	3.4	104.1
N. Y. K.. new	77.9	7.9	6.8	77.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	90.3	90.3	9.1	89.8
Kanebo Spin. new	77.9	8.0	6.6	77.0

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	104.10	— 0.80
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.20	— 0.70
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.00	— 0.90
Gov't bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Teikoku Rayon, new	68.3	8.3	7.9	68.1
Hitachi Iron Works	86.5	6.8	5.4	86.2
Osaka Exch. new	55.8	6.0	4.5	55.0
Japan Steel Tube	68.4	8.4	8.0	68.5
Japan Oil	75.7	5.7	5.0	75.4
S. M.R.	72.8	2.9	2.7	72.9
N. Y. K.. old	92.7	3.0	2.6	92.6
Hokkaido Coal	74.1	4.3	3.8	74.0
Kanebo Spin. old	130.0	130.0	129.4	129.8
Toyo Rayon, new	56.3	6.3	4.4	54.5
Kokura Iron Works	....	4.0	3.8	54.0
Japan Beer. new	46.9	6.9	4.9	44.9
Japan Sugar. new	67.4	7.8	7.1	....
Ensuiko Sugar	62.3	2.3	2.2	....
Japan Mining	62.4	2.4	1.8	61.8
Manchou Ind	58.9	9.0	8.9	58.9

FIRE-PROOF BRICKS TO BE CONTROLLED

Commerce Ministry to Establish Associations for Its Production and Distribution

The establishment of a fire-proof brick supply control association has been decided upon by the Commerce and Industry Ministry after a deliberative study of all questions concerned, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to take the following measures:—

1. The establishment of a fire-proof brick supply control association—The association will be formed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the manufacturers of fire-proof bricks, and such consumers of fire-proof bricks as members of the iron and steel control association. The association will be required to draw up every three months a plan for the production of various kinds of fire-proof bricks during the following three months.

2. The establishment of a fire-proof brick distribution control company—the establishment of a company for the control of fire-proof brick distribution has been under contemplation among the unions of fire-proof brick makers, and other organizations of fire-proof brick makers. The plan in contemplation will be enforced shortly, in view of the decision reached by the Commerce and Industry Ministry relative to the control of the fire-proof brick industry here.

The promoters of the Fire-Proof Brick Distribution Control are expected to hold their first meeting at the Sugar Industry Hall at Marunouchi at 10 a.m. December 15. It will be attended by a representative of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

All preparations having been practically completed already, there will be much discussion at the meeting of the promoters. The distribution control company will come into being at the beginning of next year, it is reported.

OFFICIALS ARE NAMED TO FOODSTUFFS BODY

Setting Up of Central Food Cooperative Council Observed With Appointments Made

The establishment of the Central Foodstuff Cooperative Council was formally carried out at the Sanentei in Shiba Park Thursday morning when the following officials were appointed to the new organization, says the Nippon Sangyo:

Kotonori Abe of the Foodstuff Corporation .... President
Hanzaburo Matsuzaki of the Japan Dairy Industry Guilds .... Vice-President
Wan Nomura, managing director of the Technical Industrial Guilds' Central Council .... Managing Director

Kuniosuke Fujita of the Foodstuff Corporation Heibei Mori of the Fish Distribution Control Association, Tomitaro Fujiura, of the Association of Fruit and Vegetables Wholesale Companies in the Six Leading Cities of Japan, Gihei Hamaguchi of the Japan Soy Control Company, Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Sugar Industry Association, Hideo Shuto of the Imperial Oilstuff Association, Hachiya Ohama of the Japan Canned Goods Control Company, Shinichi Matsumura of the Japanese Agricultural Products for Export Company, Mataemon Iida of the Japan Bean Paste Control Company and Ryo Iwase of the Japan Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes Company were appointed Directors.

Keiji Tabuchi of the Foodstuff Corporation and Choshu Katano of the Imperial Agricultural Association were made secretaries.

For Smooth Distribution

The council, in order to secure the smooth distribution of foodstuffs in wartime, will execute various duties such as:

1. (a) The maintenance of perfect understanding between various organizations engaged in the production and manufacture of principal foodstuffs; (b) extension of necessary aid to the Government to facilitate the carrying out of its policy concerning the distribution of important foodstuffs during wartime.

2. The extension of necessary advices to various parties engaged in the production and manufacture of principal foodstuffs concerning different matters like, (a) The establishment of plans for the production manufacture and distribution of provisions; maintenance of understanding between various parties concerned. (b) The improvement of the technique and methods of production, manufacture and distribution of provisions. (c) The publication of a paper as its organ. (d) Other matters of necessity.

The members of the council shall be requested to strictly abide by the decisions taken by the council. Meanwhile, the officials of the council, as stated already are to be selected from among men of learning or experience, and the expenses of the council are to be disbursed by the members of the council.

Thai Bank Opens for Business

The Central Bank of Thailand, capitalized at 20,000,000 bahts, fully paid up by the Thai Government, opened for business on December 10 in commemoration of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Thai Constitution. The opening ceremony of the Bank took place at the old site of the Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai, Bangkok, in the presence of Premier Pibul Songgram, reports a special dispatch to the Asahi from Bangkok.

U.S. AGRICULTURE HIT BY THIN JUTE IMPORT

Crippling of Supplies From India Hampers Transportation Of Products in America

Jute, indispensable for the manufacture of bags and sacks to carry agricultural products in, even in peace times, gains added importance at a time like the present, when all belligerents are in need of large quantities of this material to send foodstuffs to their armies at the battlefronts. It is little wonder, therefore, that the United States should be seriously hit by the crippling in the imports of jute from India, leading producer of the material in the world, for, America has been dependent on India for jute supplies for a long number of years, declares an article in the monthly bulletin of the Foreign Trade Control Association.

The article, in condensed form, follows:

"It will be remembered that the production of jute in India amounts to approximately 95 per cent of the world demand for this commodity, and that America has annually imported approximately 400,000 tons from India. Due, however, to the control of the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Navy following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the importation of jute from India into America has been seriously hampered, and it is natural the agricultural industry in America should have been disastrously affected by the shortage of jute.

"The following list shows a rough estimate of the agricultural products harvested in America this autumn and those expected next spring, based on the average figures of the past 10 years:

Estimate of Agricultural Harvests In America

Indian corn	2,299,342,000 bushels
Wheat	754,685,000 ..
Oat	1,024,852,000 ..
Rice	44,254,000 ..
Peanut	1,035,242,000 ..
Potato	386,949,000 ..
Various peas	79,198,000 bales of 100 lbs. each
Sugar	351,501,000 lbs.
Wool	351,501,000 lbs.
Raw cotton	13,547,000 bales of 500 lbs. each
Cotton seed	5,000,000 tons
Leaf tobacco	1,360,661,000 lbs.

Distances Cause Problem

"In view of the long distances between the various States producing these agricultural products and the consuming districts, the United States has a hard problem to solve in properly transporting these agricultural products to distant markets in the face of the acute shortage of jute bags. Moreover, America annually imports 1,000,000 tons of coffee from Brazil and 2,500,000 tons of sugar from Cuba, but it is felt that the country's foreign trade will be seriously deadlocked before long.

"During 1939 America imported approximately 290,000 tons of jute amounting in value to $34,921,000, 99 per cent of which was from India and the balance from the East Indies. Considering the fact that jute, hemp cloth and hemp yarn have been annually shipped from India to America to the extent of approximately 400,000 tons, the practical cessation of these imports, have caused an unprecedentedly serious situation in the country's agricultural industry."

The following list shows the specifications of jute America imported during 1939:

Specifications of Jute Imported by America During 1939

	Quantity (Tons)	Value
Unfinished products	35.293	$3.574.096
Scrap	13.317	583 507
Jute cloth	11.487.310*	504.693
Unbleached and colored cloth for bags	225.191	27.956.129
Jute bags	15.152	1.579.784
Others	1.451	633.264
Total	290.404	$34.921.473

*Sq. yards.

NEW IRON FIRM FOR CHOSEN

Kanegafuchi to Create Subsidiary There for Steel Production

As another phase of the switchover of light industrial companies to heavy industries in order to cope with the wartime needs, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, one of the big three spinning concerns in Japan, will start iron and steel production in Chosen through its new subsidiary which will be created in the near future under the name of the Kanebo Chosen Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha or Kanebo Iron Manufacturing Company in Chosen, it was revealed here last week.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

que, to whom Holland meant nothing more than an object of exploitation.

We Europeans, for the sake of our children and future generation should unite for the greater glory of Europe and Asia in order to attain eternal peace, just order and prosperity on our earth.

December 8

CARL RAYMON

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF CENTRAL CHINA

Chinese Businessmen of Shanghai, Environs Increasingly Cooperating With Japanese; Societies Organized

The rise of prices in Shanghai was due to the fall of the old fapi, and the blame for casting the helpless masses into utter misery goes to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Prices in Shanghai at the end of May, just prior to the withdrawal of the old legal tender from circulation, were 25 or 26 times as high as in 1936 and five or six times higher even if compared with January of last year.

The National Government had long been considering the necessity of curbing commodity prices, but due to the continuous falls in the old fapi which was the main currency at that time, they were unable to take any positive measures.

The ban placed on the old fapi, however, followed by the general circulation of the Reserve Bank notes, constituted the basic condition on which to enforce price measures. On September 1 the National Government, Japanese Embassy, China Affairs Board, Shanghai Municipal Council and Shanghai Special Municipality simultaneously issued statements regarding price-pegging, and it was decreed, relative to retail prices, that until official prices were determined, prices obtaining at the end of May would be regarded as the maximum ones.

Unity Effected

Up to that time economic control in Central China had been carried on by the various authorities arbitrarily on their own judgments without any close collaboration among themselves, but, since September, the authorities of both Japan and China, united into one body, launched on systematic price-measures. This fact is worthy of special attention as proof of the great progress in the economic cooperation between the two countries. Because this is the first time that Shanghai has been placed under price control, the control mechanism there is not yet complete, so that various inconveniences naturally accrue to the enforcement of measures, but retail prices, as a whole, have since been put on a stable basis. Wholesale prices, due to lack of sufficient control as yet, have shown some rise, and it has been decided between the Japanese and the Chinese authorities concerned to exercise more powerful control over them.

Unity and collaboration between private Japanese and Chinese businessmen have been considerably promoted since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Chinese themselves are proposing cooperation with the Japanese without waiting for Japanese overtures. This shows that since the start of the present war they have undergone a radical change in their way of thinking. To cite a few instances of cooperation between Japanese and Chinese businessmen, large numbers of associations classified under different lines of businesses have been organized since the spring of this year through the good offices of the China Affairs Board, and in September a Central China Raw Cotton Control Association was established with all the Japanese and Chinese cotton merchants in the business as members.

New Body Organized

In addition, the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Society has recently been organized as an agency for promoting sociability between Japanese and Chinese businessmen of influence, with Wen Lan-tin, president of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, as director-in-chief and Takeo Kojima, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Mitsui Bussan K. K., as assistant director-in-chief.

In view of the evident necessity for collaboration between the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Special Municipality Chamber of Commerce, the officials of both institutions held a conference at the beginning of November, and since then they have been proceeding with their study of the concrete steps to be taken for realization of economic cooperation between the two countries, including price measures.

The National Government, with a view to constructing a model peace area, started in July of last year a vigorous campaign in and around Kiangsuchow, and today, in only a little over one year, it has achieved results quite worthy of notice in economic lines. With the establishment of peace and order, productivity in the farm villages has been rapidly expanded with greatly increased crops, which, indeed, have resulted in increased payment of taxes. The revenue from taxation in Kiangsu Province during the latter half of the current year to date has already amounted to 45,000,000 yuan against 9,400,000 yuan for the first half. The marked increase in the amount of taxes paid owes mainly to the success achieved by the pacification operations and the rehabilitation of farm villages.

Withdrawals Effective

In the course of withdrawals of the old fapi conducted some months ago, the amount collected in this area exceeded 170,000,000 yuan and on July 15 the circulation of the old legal tender was prohibited close on the heels of the same procedures taken in Shanghai and Nanking. This shows how effective has been the pacification work in the area in question relative to currency operations.

Economically, the pacification campaign has led to the organization of business firms under Japanese and Chinese joint capital, whose activities are quite noteworthy. These establishments now number as many as 150 and are showing gratifying results in various lines, such as sale, purchase, credit, utilization, warehousing and expansion of productive command.

Bill Clearings

December 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	315.678	161.140
Balance	34.072	30,051

NOVEMBER BOND ISSUES ARE ANNOUNCED BY BANK

¥1,181,000,000 Floated of Which ¥402,386,000 Are Chinese and Manchoukuoan

November issues of bonds and debentures totalled 84 aggregating ¥1,181,000,000 representing a gain of 53 issues in number but a drop of ¥322,000,000 in value as compared with the October figures, the Industrial Bank of Japan reported last week.

The total November issues included corporation debentures as well as Chinese and Manchoukuo bonds to the amount of ¥402,386,000, the bank report added.

Details follow:

November Issues of Bonds and Debentures
(In ¥1,000)

Items	November Issues	Com. with October
Government bonds	600.000	d. 647.299
Local bonds	38.648	u. 35.397
Savings and Patriotic bonds	140.500	u. 86.500
Bank debentures	167.350	u. 33.881
Corporation debentures	115.000	u. 62.600
Manchoukuo bonds	90.000	u. 72.000
Chinese bonds	30.000	d. 20.000
Total	1.181.528	d. 322.920

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Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1942

The American Tragedy Of Waste

The tragedy of waste which, according to Stuart Chase, has always marked the American civilization of recent decades, has now assumed stunning proportions in the loss of lives resulting from President Roosevelt's bungling war efforts. Out of the welter of war statistics comes the grudging admission by the United States Government that the year's list of casualties of its armed forces now contains nearly 60,000 killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoner, while the National Association of Manufacturers reports that 11,000 American war workers were killed or injured on or off the job every day since December 7 of last year.

In round figures, the number reaches the amazing total of over four million, according to reports which reached here on December 8. Words fail to fathom the grave significance of this fact when one compares these figures with the total casualties in the United States armed forces of 350,300 killed, wounded, missing, or otherwise unaccounted for during the last World War. The United States Office of War Information on December 8 reported that among the war casualty total of 58,307 in the American armed forces to date, more than 8,000 have been ascertained as killed, more than 6,000 wounded, and more than 43,000 missing. No estimate was given as to how many of those missing were as good as killed.

As regards the casualties among the workers in America's war industries, 42,600 were reported killed in industrial and other accidents since Pearl Harbor. This information comes from Dr. Victor Heiser, a member of the committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. Dr. Heiser's report further points out the above-mentioned figure of 11,000 war workers either killed or injured daily on or off the job, bringing the loss by accidents of American industrial manpower during the year to the astounding total of 3,960,000.

Franklin Roosevelt and his cohorts, however, are apparently determined to pursue their reckless course with vengeance, as witness their slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor." He and his henchmen, such as Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson, and Frank Knox, dumped all responsibility for the loss on some of their more unfortunate subordinates. First they blamed Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short. Soon they were accusing what they called "Sixth Columnists." Many others have been pilloried during the past 12 months. Judged by the present rate, the victims during the second year of the war will be legion.

Many of these poor victims deserved some of their misfortune, although the amount which they actually received was grossly disproportionate to their sins. But what about the four million men who have fallen dead or wounded at the battle front as well as behind the lines? How long the families of these four million men will remain on the side-lines to watch the gruesome parade of doom is a moot question.

At the turn of the war year, the members of these families may well mark the words of our Army Spokesman, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, who advised the world on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war that Time is now definitely working against the Anglo-American cause. The more desperate the situation becomes for President Roosevelt, the less scrupulous will become his war efforts, auguring ill for his already corralled gladiators in both the industrial and war arenas.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States may claim, as it did in its report of December 8, that America's war production is still sharply on the upgrade, promising even greater production in 1943. It gives no assurance, however, against the prospect on an equally steep rise in the war industrial casualty rate. As industry requires the labor of more and more ill-trained men and women, and as it installs more and more hastily devised machinery, the casualty curve will inevitably outpace the rise in war production.

The Association also reported that the health condition of the war workers has already shown an alarming deterioration, as three-quarters of the wage-earning families pay so little attention to the diet that they must be classified as ill-fed. And in the same breath, the report goes on to estimate that one out of every four housewives in the war factory districts will be working in the plants next year. Putting two and two together, one can only surmise what dismal consequences the scheme may bring to the manpower of the United States. In this phase of the total war also, Time is unmistakably working against America's cause.

Franklin Roosevelt may derive some consolation, as he usually somehow manages to do, by borrowing the words of Thorstein Veblen to the effect that conspicuous waste is considered in America to be a sure mark of great wealth. Apparently it makes no difference to Roosevelt that two of America's indigenous prophets—Thorstein Veblen and Stuart Chase—predicted the doom of American civilization in the event the United States persisted in its prodigality. Stuart Chase called it tragic. Thorstein Veblen termed it a crime against humanity. Roosevelt still retains the temerity to call it patriotism. How long he will be allowed to persist in his role of a Simon Legree in wasting the lives of his unfortunate people is a question which the second year of the war may well force the American people to answer.

The New Budgetary Estimates

The general budgetary estimates for the next fiscal year of 1943-44 amounting to as much as ¥9,995,000,000 were formally approved by the Cabinet Thursday morning. These approved estimates are the first budgetary estimates to be compiled and approved by the Government since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. In this sense, they deserve careful study and close analysis.

Noteworthy is the fact that the Government in compiling the estimates has laid so much stress upon the conduct of the war and an increase of industrial productive capacity in the light of the actual situation with respect to the supply of funds and materials. This is in line with the established policy concerning the compilation of estimates as announced some months ago.

In comparison with those for the current fiscal year, the approved estimates registered an increase of ¥1,144,000,000 on the side of expenditures and an increase of ¥1,157,000,000 on the side of revenue. Needless to say, the approved estimates are the largest ever seen in the financial annals of this country, but they are very much smaller than was previously expected in view of the present scope of the War. The fact that the general budgetary estimates were strictly limited to within less than ¥10,000,000,000 unquestionably testifies to the sound financial policy of the Tojo Cabinet.

Of course it is not yet possible to secure an idea of the entire outline of Japan's financial plan for the next fiscal year, because the estimates of the emergency military expenditures still remain to be compiled. But it is understood that the Government is, as a matter of principle, following a policy of not approving supplementary budgetary estimates except those urgently needed in the light of the current situation.

The character of the newly approved estimates thus attests amply to the soundness of the financial policy of the Government. It is of a nature to contribute materially to the confidence which the people feel in their Government and undoubtedly will enlist the wholehearted cooperation of the public.

A Year Ago Today

— Dec. 12, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Germany and Italy have decided to wage war with Japan against the United States and Britain and an agreement to that effect was signed yesterday at Berlin by Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima of Japan, Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop of Germany and Ambassador Dino Alfieri of Italy, it was announced by the Board of Information at 11 p.m. last night.

* * *

Hungary officially announced yesterday, that she has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

* * *

The Air Forces of the Imperial Navy have shot down 77 enemy planes, including seven large-sized ones and destroyed 125 others, including 45 large and middle-sized ones or a total of 202 planes in the Philippine operations since the beginning of the campaign up to the present, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. today.

* * *

Crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy, in close cooperation, landed at dawn today on the southern part of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines.

IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL SHIPS IN WARFARE ON SEA EXPLAINED

Before Outbreak of War America Was Constructing Many Seaplane Tenders of Less Than 10,000 Tons

By CAPTAIN TATSUZO MOTOUCHI
(From the Taiyo)

The glorious victories of the Imperial Japanese Navy are not achieved solely by combat ships and planes. Many factors contribute to their success. Many a time, people are prone to forget the work of the naval special service ships, which are day and night vitally assisting the fighting forces of our country. Only through perfect coordination of the various units of the services can victories be achieved.

Generally, the special vessels of our Navy, or any other navy, are made up of two classes. Namely, the special service ships and the special service boats. Special service ships include repair ships, supply ships, ice breakers, surveying ships, target ships, and special service boats refer to minelayers, submarine chasers, minesweepers, and motherships for submarines.

As the names of these craft specifically imply, the special ships are all engaged in special work and are constructed and equipped according to their task. Repair ships carry tools and equipment to repair and service warships, armaments, etc. Transport and supply ships carry troops and vital war materials, such as munitions, fuel, foodstuff, and other supplies, and maintain a line of communication between the homeland and the theater of war. Icebreakers are constructed so that they can break ice, and thereby make navigation possible for other vessels.

In time of war, a great many of these auxiliary ships are needed, and to meet this multiplied demand, ships are requisitioned from private ship owners and from foreign countries. These requisitioned ships are refitted and immediately put into service. Immediately following the outbreak of the present war, our enemies, America and Britain, requisitioned ships of Norwegian, Danish, and French nationalities.

Functions Explained

The functions of these auxiliary ships of practically every country are along the same line. Generally, they are as follows: 1—Converted cruisers are used for the purpose of surveying, maintaining communication, raiding and capturing enemy ships; converted gunboats for coastal patrolling; and motherships for submarines and destroyers for supplying and servicing submarines and destroyers. The captains and crews of these ships are generally from the navy. 2—Supply and transport ships, and tankers are used for the purpose of carrying troops, war equipment, foodstuff, and other supplies. Hospital ships carry wounded soldiers from the war zone to hospitals. The captains and crews of these ships, from the merchant ships, are retained, with the exception of a few supervizing naval officers on board. 3—Cargo ships and freighters are put to the task of carrying raw materials and other vital materials for the industries and people at home.

In 1874, the Japanese Government requisitioned ships for the first time when the following 14 cargo vessels were requisitioned: Osaka Maru, Maizuru Maru, Tenko Maru, Horai Maru, Genbu Maru, Nimpu Maru, Hokkai Maru, Yuryu Maru, and Canton from Britain, and New York from America. General requisition however, was not made until after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.

During the Sino-Japanese War, Hiroshima was the center of war activities. There, the Imperial Headquarters were established, and Wartime Transportation and Communications Departments were set up to direct the war on the Continent.

Total tonnage War 113,000

According to a census taken at the end of 1896, there were 680 vessels of all types in this country at that time the total tonnage being 113,452, tons. During the war, the Government requisitioned 59 vessels from Yusen Kaisha, and these vessels carried 520,000 troops 40,000 horses and cargoes totaling several hundred thousand tone.

The Japanese Government requisitioned the following number of ships during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905:

	Vessels	Tons
Yusen Kaisha	109	about 400.000
of which by the Army .	67	270.000
by the Navy .	42	130.000
Osaka Shosen Kaisha ..	73	78.000
Purchased outright	150	307.000
Newly constructed	203	53.000

Out of these, 193 ships, totaling 27,000 tons, were small vessels of less than 1,000 tons. Foreign ships requisitioned during the war numbered between 50 to 89 vessels monthly, totaling between 100,000 to 190,000 tons.

During the Tsingtao Campaign of the First World War, the Government requisitioned about 90 ships, totaling 320,000 tons. Later, during the Siberian Expedition, the Government requisitioned 36 more ships, totaling 110,000 tons.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Japanese Forces have conducted operations far and wide—from the Aleutians in the north, to the Pacific Coast of America, far below the equator down to Australia, and beyond the Indian Ocean to the African eastern coast. On land, on the sea, and in the air, our fighting forces have achieved victories unparalleled in world histoy. In a period less than six months since the commencement of hostilities, Anglo-American influences have been exorcised from the principal bases in the Pacific. Besides the vast territory conquered by Japan, Japanese flags are fluttering on many small islands within the sphere of Japanese operations.

Problem of Communications

After the occupation, the next major problem is to keep open a line of communication between these occupied bases and the homeland. From time to time, our forces guarding the outposts must be supplied with replenishment of fresh water, foodstuff, war equipment and materials, etc., and resources of the conquered territory must be developed and brought back to the war industries at home.

Our enemies will try to regain their lost territory. Though in vain, they are making desperate effort in the Solomons. They were repulsed from the Makin Island. This line of communication with the Japanese Forces on these outposts must be maintained. Cargo ships, freighters and other non-combatant ships are engaged in this vital work.

Aside from contemplating to regain lost ground, the enemy will no doubt place much emphasis on trying to disrupt our supply lines. As a matter of fact, the Imperial Headquarters have announced that some ships have already fallen victim to enemy actions.

As a counter-measure against this menace, troops and supplies are transported in convoys. A convoy is made up of two or more ships sailing in a group, escorted by warships in order to repulse attacks by enemy warships, submarines and aircraft. When passing through dangerous zones, air protection is also given to the convoys.

British shipping losses during the last World War totaled between 300,000 to 400,000 tons monthly. As the war progressed, the losses rose to 600,000 tons, and ever since February, 1917, after Germany had declared an unlimited submarine warfare, British shipping losses rose sharply. The peak was reached in April when she lost 800,000 tons. Together with this intensified German submarine activity, the food situation in Britain deteriorated, and at one time, it was said that Britain was left with a food reserve sufficient for only three weeks.

When one considers the naval construction program of our enemies, invariably he will think in terms of battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, and destroyers. In addition to the construction of these combat ships, one must not overlook the enemies' naval program of auxiliary craft.

It is known that Britain is now building 20 minesweepers and 20 trawlers. Several anti-submarine and anti-torpedo craft are also being built. The largest British minelayer is the Adventure of 6,740 tons constructed more than ten years ago. Others are all less than 1,000 tons in size. At present, she possesses eight minelayers of various sizes ranging between 400 and 800 tons. Four minelayers of 2,650 tons are said to be under construction at present.

Besides the above mentioned construction plan, Britain is building two destroyer motherships of more than 10,000 tons, three submarine motherships and several seaplane tenders.

Prior to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, America had the following auxiliary craft under construction: two seaplane tenders of 8,625 tons, four seaplane tenders of 1,695 tons, one minelayer of 6,000 tons; two destroyer motherships of 9,450 tons, one submarine mothership of 9,250 tons, and two minesweepers of 650 tons.

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 49 dated December 13, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Discussions on Decisive Battle of Tomorrow, Recollection of the Battles of the Solomons, Before and After the Outbreak of the Current War, and the Prince of Wales and Repulse Sunk.

The Fujin Asahi, Vol. 19, No. 17 dated December 16 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Natural Beauty of Japanese Women, The General, Soldiers and Osaka Girl, and Students of Girls' School in Wartime.

NEWS FABRICATION IN U.S. IS BIG TASK

Roosevelt Finds Job of Fooling People Not So Easy

By Prof. TARO FUNEZAWA

For the prosecution of this war, Japan has ensured the perfect coordination of all national institutions. The Army, Government and people are each a separate body laboring in the closest harmony for the attainment of a common aim.

America on the contrary, suffers from a fundamental disunity. For in which particular section of the United States can the desire to fight in the Pacific conflict be found?. . . Hundreds of newspapers and magazines that represent popular opinion in the great democracy daily protest against the blunders of their politicians who brought them to this disaster.

Nor are there any respectable persons conspicuous for their outstanding positions, public services or culture, supporting this war. The most prominent figures in the United States writers, retired politicians, industrialists or bankers express their sincere, and unanimous opinion that the United States, waging a war without the necessary preparations has made a grave mistake, and that great problems of difficult solution due to the paralyzation of industries as well as an economic crisis of dreadful consequences as an aftermath of a possible military defeat can be foreseen.

In the American Congress, where the voice of the people can be freely heard through their appointed representatives, protests are being made in the name of producers, taxpayers, workmen and of all those who have something to lose in this unfortunate war.

Those who still persist blindly in their purpose are only the Government leaders, who through sheer obduracy dragged the country into the war and who in spite of the severe lessons they have learned, are pledged to continue the fight.

Policy of Camouflage

This has given rise to a strange situation of extraordinary significance in these critical moments. The American Government having had the weakness to bow to the pressure exerted by small interested groups controlled mostly by Jews and feeling now the responsibility of upholding the pride of their country must resort to tactics and crafty manipulations to suppress the outcry of the discontented people, and to deceive the practical wisdom of the prudent, in order to create a superficial harmony or unity as it is impossible to rely upon the wholehearted cooperation and support of the American masses.

For that reason they have adopted the use of camouflage. It may perhaps be said that this is an ignoble procedure. Nevertheless it has become an urgent and indispensable measure the American leaders.

The United States is carrying on two wars: one which is being fought in the battlefields and the other a fabricated propaganda war of the politicians, figure experts, and military technicians who reside in the capital. There is a tragic difference between these two wars. The Government speakers and Washington warmongers, divulge astounding triumphs. It does not matter whether the Japanese troops have landed in Manila, or whether the Commander in charge of the defense of Corregidor has surrendered. It makes no difference to them whether Hongkong and Singapore has fallen. A fleet will be destroyed in the Solomons, thousands of war planes will be shot down over Guadalcanal or the Allied cruisers will be splintered in the Coral Sea.

Parallel to the actual war which is being lost on all fronts there is this victorious war going on in Washington. Here the strategy adopted is the camouflage. They have divers that salvage the sunken ships from the bottom of the seas, magicians who with a stroke of the pen, reconstruct hundreds of war planes or with a radio address resuscitate entire crews.

No Regard for Soldiers

These participators of the farce who are masters at improvisations and expert liars have no regard for the two victims who pay the consequences of these practices, namely their soldiers fighting in the war fronts and the American people who inspire the vital forces of the country.

Across the vast oceans the men who are ordered to fight have the most dramatic of duties, that of meeting death. They fight without any other company save their conscience and stand indescribable hardships. Their people will never realize what a soldier must suffer and especially so when special care is taken to hide the facts from them. Their soldiers must march and fight tirelessly. without the certainty of triumph. People at home do not realize the meaning of life in the trenches, of going hungry and thirsty and suffering inclement weather. They do not know what it means to be wounded in desolate fields or in turbulent seas, or to be stunned by the explosions of dynamite.

These combatants are not even granted a posthumous reward because their leaders lack the sincerity to proclaim their sacrifices by distorting the numbers of the dead. Neither are they the objects of their families worship because their leaders would not let them know the loss of their kin.

The American government is the cause of all the mishaps. They are to blame for the lack of unity between the different national corporations, for the ignorance of their people regarding facts of war, for the strategic failures and for the foreboding financial chaos.

But this is not all. To this must be added a historial cleavage which will tear asunder the ties existing between the soldiers in the battlefields and the people at home. Their common enemy will be the insincere Government. The Government which resorts to camouflage to hide its blunders.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part III

We have already read how on a certain memorable day in 1542 Uyesugi Norimasa, Lord of the House of Yamanouchi Uyesugi, awakened to a realization of his folly after a long spell of wanton prodigality, registered a vow of reform at the Kashima Shrine, venting at the same time a resolution of revenge upon the Hojos. Norimasa at the time resided in the Castle of Hirai in Kadzusa province, and that was one of the few strongholds left untouched by the omnivorous land-lust of the Hojos which he now could call his own. His brave vow at Kashima soon proved to be something like the New Year resolution. It gradually lost its keen edge, and the man relapsed into his old decadent ways. In the lucid intervals between his voluptuous orgies, however, his conscience troubled him, and at such moments he indulged in wishful day-dreams as to how he might repair the ancient wrongs he owed the Hojos. But things were growing from bad to worse. There was a constant dinning into his ears of the bitter advice and expostulations of his faithful vassals, men like Nagao Igen, who never tired of harping upon the wondrous qualities of his adversary, Hojo Ujiyasu.

A Heaven-Sent Chance

Then one day there came to Kadzusa news from the Imagawas of Suruga which made Norimasa sit up like a man inspired.

The Lord of Suruga province then was the far-famed Imagawa Yoshimoto, the virtual suzerain of Mikawa and Totomi as well as Suruga province, was grandson of Imagawa Yoshitada who was a friend and patron of Hojo Soun when the latter was a mere Ise Shinkuro. In the old days of Soun the relations between Imagawa and Hojo were of the "fish-and-water cordiality," of course. As years passed and the political situation of the surrounding districts changed, these relations assumed a different aspect, especially after Hojo Ujitsuna, Ujiyasu's father, had cut a slice from off Imagawa's domains, namely, the district of Nagakubo in Suruga. More years passed, and now in the third generation of the Hojos, Imagawa Yoshimoto made up his mind to recover from the Hojos this long-lost Nagakubo stronghold. Yoshimoto was the last of the illustrious Imagawa line, and probably the bravest and the most ambitious of the warrior leaders born of this stock. He had conceived the grandiose ambition to strike out westward to seize "all the power under the heavens," that is, to plant his political supremacy in the Shogunal capital of Kyoto. To this end he must make his "back yard" clear of all possible danger, and decided to take back by force Nagakubo which his father had lost to the Hojos and thus consolidate his rear. In order to attain this objective at the least possible cost to himself he sent to Uyesugi of Kazusa a messenger, informing of what he was going to do and urging Norimasa to attack Odawara from the east while he was engaging him on the west.

Two Uyesugis United

Such was the good news which aroused Norimasa's ecstacy. For him to assail Ujiyasu on the east while the redoubted Yoshimoto was pounding him from the Hakano way on the west was surely the infallible tactics which the gods alone could have devised. The time of reckoning of Hojo's cumulative crimes had come! His prayers at Kashima had been answered! First, he sent to the house of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi which then was represented by Tomosada and obtained his most enthusiastic response. Then under the joint names of the two Uyesugis they issued a solemn proclamation to all the warrior chieftains throughout Kanto, calling upon them to rally round this great anti-Hojo campaign.

Though the prestige of the Uyesugis had deplorably gone down their summons made under their joint names and in so solemn a manner was not lightly to be treated. In the heyday of the the Kanto Kanryo (the vicegerant of Kanto), while enthroned in Kamakura, the political capital of Kanto, he spoke with voice of thunder and all daimyo, large and small, were at his beck and call, but after the lineal descendant of the Ashigaka Kanryo

(Continued on Page 5)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Europe Awake!

To the Editor:

On this memorable day of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, as I picture the remarkable progress being made in building a new and just order of the world as the result of the illustrious deeds of the forces fighting in the East and West, my thoughts also turn toward the mental confusion prevailing in some countries and among some people in Europe who still have failed to grasp the significance and truth of the war aims. From far away, I appeal to the noblemindedness of those Europeans to free themselves of selfishness, self-aggrandizement and unite wholeheartedly with the forces strenuously engaged in building a greater and free Europe.

With the invasion of the European sphere by America, the people of Europe are confronted with a great crisis. The outcome of the struggle will decide the fate of Europe for the next thousand years, whether the people of Europe will be free, free to shape their own destiny or sink into a semi-colonial dependency of American imperialism. Europe is threatened by invaders who are resorting to treachery, conspiracy and outright destruction, with the set aim to destroy mercilessly the soul and body of the Europeans in order to make them submissive to their evil designs. We should always keep alive in our mind the fact that for the past five years America furnished the tools for plain murder and destruction to both Europe and Asia, fomenting civil wars and revolutions and finally instigating the present world war. The very same instigators of World War I, under the pretentiously noble war-cry of making the world safe for democracy, are repeating their hideous game. They are again trying to betray the world by sugar-coated promises and high-sounding ideas.

To analyze the purpose of the present war, we are forced to recognize the fact that almighty nature is at work to bring to a higher state of perfection, the material and spiritual culture of mankind. This present war is destined to serve the great cause of breaking down the artificial barriers separating and dividing the European people which were erected by Anglo-American imperialism. This is also true of Asia whose people will forever be freed of the shackles of despotic Anglo-American rule.

To free Europe of the obsolete and outworn system of Anglo-American capitalism and to ward off the dangers of communism, powerful leadership is needed. Both Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini have proven to the world by their skill and wisdom to be leaders and builders in the truest sense of its meaning, building and working unselfishly for the welfare of their people and other European nations. As freedom-loving men, they wish to free the people of Europe from the yoke of Anglo-American tyranny. Indeed, in the service of humanity, they are fighting the greatest battle of freedom. By united efforts we can turn the victory of the Axis into a far greater victory—a victory for a happy and orderly Europe.

This war is the greatest in the history of mankind. It is universal, embracing all continents, with the purpose to tear down all the unnatural obstacles hindering the laws of evolution from unfolding themselves in the service and for the benefit of human progress. The sacred obligation to build a greater and better Europe demands of us Europeans to subdue our egoistic inclinations, our cravings for self-glorification and merge all differences in opinion with the men and their people now actively fighting and defending the material and cultural treasures of Europe.

Japan, united with us in this great cause to bring peace and order to the world, will not fail to give us her wholehearted support and to administer just punishment to those disturbers of world peace.

Those, who are still obstructing Europe's common mission should learn from the fate which overcome the former Queen Whilheimina of Holland and the great sorrow caused to the people of her country by her careless action and fatal decision. As far back as November 14, 1939, in a letter addressed to the Queen, I fervently appealed to use her good offices for the limitation of the war and to devote her power, wealth and influence for the reconstruction of the economic edifice of Europe by concluding some practical agreement with Germany based on mutually beneficial principles. By order of the Queen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, acknowledged receipt of my letter, thanking me for my efforts. What happened to the Netherlands needs no repetition. Such advice coming unsolicited from an ordinary person whose sole interest lay in the peace and order of Europe and by no means interested in the wealth of the Netherlands, undoubtedly contained more sincerity and truth than the ill-advice of the Anglo-American capitalistic cli-

(Continued on Page 5)